

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—Paris: Partly cloudy, with a shower. Temp. 51-64 (27-18). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 54-68 (30-20). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 58-61 (25-16). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 59-72 (33-22). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 51-62 (11-17). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 55-61 (33-16). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 3

Austria 6 S. Libya 9 Fiat.
Belgium 10 S.F. Luxembourg 10 L.F.
Eire (Inc. Inc.) 10 S.F. Morocco 120 Dh.
Denmark 125 D. 1/2 Netherlands 0.85 Flor.
France 1.00 F. Nigeria 2/4
Germany 0.90 D.M. Norway 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain 1.00 P. Portugal 6 Esc.
Greece 8 Drs. Spain 16 Ptas.
India Rs. 2.25 Sweden 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran 20 Rials Switzerland 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy 120 Lire Turkey 2.50 T.L.
Israel 1.50 N.I. U.S. Military 50.15
Lubnan 75 P. Yugoslavia 100 D.

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In Prepared Statement

Nixon Denies Intent To Judge Manson...

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—President Nixon late last night issued a statement stressing that he did not intend to say Charles Manson was guilty in his remarks about the Sharon Tate murder trial.

Mr. Nixon, in the written statement issued on his return to Washington from Denver said: "The last thing I would do is prejudice the legal rights of any person in any circumstances."

Mr. Nixon, who is a lawyer, added: "The defendants should be assumed to be innocent at this stage of their trial."

Mr. Nixon said of Manson in Denver: "Here is a man who was guilty—directly or indirectly—of eight murders without reason."

A sampling of legal views on the effect of Nixon's remarks: Page 2.

He prepared last night's statement aboard the presidential jet a three-hour flight back to Washington.

The President's arrival at Andrews Air Force Base was delayed minutes while the plane circled overhead, allowing him to put finishing touches to his statement.

Mr. Nixon's statement appeared to be an attempt to counterbalance the wide and unfavorable publicity given his remarks in order that astonished the legal world and many political observers.

Observers had noted that the statement of Manson's guilt was made before television cameras. A partial retraction was not made by the President but only an aside—and not before TV cameras.

Ziegler Inserts 'Alleged'

After considerable prodding by reporters, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler had said, "He failed to use a word 'alleged,'" in declaring Manson, still on trial, to be guilty. Mr. Nixon was flanked by Attorney General John N. Mitchell and Mr. Ziegler.

But later at a press briefing Mr. Ziegler said: "I don't think it is necessary for the attorney general to comment on a case proceeding through a state court. I don't believe the President made a charge or implied one."

In his statement issued at Andrews Air Force Base, the President said:

"To set the record straight, I do not know and did not intend to speculate as to whether the Tate defendants are guilty. In fact, on all of the facts in the case, I am not yet convinced. The defendants should be presumed to be innocent at this stage of their trial."

"To repeat what I said at the SAA Conference in Denver, our American system of justice requires the constant support of every citizen, to insure a fair trial of the guilty and innocent alike."



Ron Ziegler, the White House press secretary, clarifying President Nixon's remarks.

...But Manson Shows Headline to Trial Jury

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Charles Manson picked up a newspaper at the Tate murder trial today and held it up before the jury while attorneys were conferring at the bench with the judge.

The headline read, "Manson Guilty, Nixon Declares." A few hours after Superior Court Judge Charles E. Older had refused to declare a mistrial because of President Nixon's remarks about the guilt of the bearded hippie leader, Manson took things into his own hands and brought about an incident which sent lawyers scurrying back into the judge's chambers to discuss the incident.

The afternoon session of the trial had just got under way when the 35-year-old defendant picked up a copy of the Los Angeles Times and held it in his hands so that the jurors 30 feet across the room could see it clearly.

"Your honor," shouted Deputy District Attorney Aaron Stovitz, who was the first to notice what Manson was doing.

A sheriff's deputy snatched the newspaper from Manson's hands. It was impossible to ascertain immediately whether the jury had a good look at the newspaper headline, but any of them who were staring in that direction could not have missed it.

Manson was seated as he held up the Los Angeles Times paper and he smiled and fingered his beard as it was taken away from him. His three young women co-defendants giggled at the tactic by their leader.

Linda Kasabian, who had been under cross examination, turned to her attorney and said: "Look what Charles is doing!"

Jury Ordered Out

The court immediately ordered the jury out of the courtroom and an open hearing began on Manson's actions.

Judge Older had said during the morning session that the comments made by Mr. Nixon yesterday (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Rep. James A. Burke, D. Mass., a Ways and Means Committee member who has led the fight for a quota on shoes, said the bill as it now stands would be "one of the freest free trade bills ever enacted."

"All the textile and shoe people would have would be a psychological victory—if you can call it that," Rep. Burke told newsmen.

He said the measure, renewing limited tariff bargaining powers, would permit additional cuts up to 20 percent in tariffs. He added it is likely that the American Selling Price system, which results in higher tariffs on benzoinoid chemicals and a few other products, is likely to be repealed, although perhaps not before the measure reaches the Senate.

Pushing to complete its work on the complex measure by tomorrow, the committee prepared for final action on a controversial administration proposal to give U.S. exporters a tax break. This would be accomplished by permitting them to organize domestic international sales corporations that would enjoy some of the tax advantages of foreign subsidiaries.

At least 31 persons died as Celia swept from Cuba into Mexico in the last two days, and no one could count the injured.

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At least three oil-storage tanks burned on the edge of Corpus Christi, and an official said there was a possibility that the town of Ingleside, where they blazed, may be evacuated.

Some towns were virtually wiped out in the 145 mph gusts here yesterday, buildings were destroyed and show windows popped shivers of glass into the streets like shrapnel.

Four were known dead and six were presumed drowned here, while eight were reported killed elsewhere in Texas.

Bonn, Soviet Pact Still Unresolved

Talks Reported In 'Final Phase'

By John M. Goshko

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (WP).—A West German spokesman today characterized the Bonn-Moscow talks on a non-aggression treaty as "in their final phase" and said that the "next two to six days" should determine their success or failure.

This statement by Ruediger von Weizsacker, chief spokesman for the German delegation, indicated that the two sides remain deadlocked on some key issues and that, contrary to previous expectation, the talks might run into the coming week without pause.

Until today, the West Germans had been talking in terms of either concluding the negotiations this week or else recessing them until September. Underlining this point was the fact that West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel today gave a luncheon for his Soviet opposite number, Andrei Gromyko.

—something Mr. Scheel had said he would not do until he was on the verge of returning home.

However, Mr. von Weizsacker said: "We still cannot say that the talks will be concluded successfully or how much time will be required for such a conclusion. We are down to the last crucial points now, and if it were possible to reach agreement on them, we conceivably could finish within two days. But we also could still be negotiating here next week."

He added that if the talks do run beyond the weekend, Mr. Scheel definitely would remain here as head of the German negotiating team, even though that would mean an absence of more than two weeks from his post in Bonn.

It is known that the biggest sticking point involves the question of so-called "German option."

This is one of the devices by which Bonn hopes to silence domestic criticism that the proposed treaty threatens West Germany's goal of eventual reunification with Communist East Germany.

The term refers to Bonn's desire to accompany the treaty with a letter stating West Germany's understanding that nothing in the treaty compromises the possibility of reunification through peaceful, mutually agreeable means.

Mr. Gromyko is understood to have agreed to such a maneuver, but German sources say he so far has not accepted any of Bonn's proposed drafts of what should be contained in the letter.

In addition, these sources say, he has hinted that the price for this concession should be a change in the treaty text binding Bonn to "recognition" of the East German border and the Oder-Neisse line—the boundary of former Polish and Soviet administration.

Bonn refuses to accept this point since it holds to the principle that these borders can be defined only through a peace treaty with the four World War II victors. As an interim measure, the proposed Bonn-Moscow treaty calls for both countries (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Six in Israeli Cabinet Quit; Mrs. Meir Takes Firm Stance

Thant Sees 'Real Chance' For Mideast

By Robert Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 4 (WP).—Secretary-General U Thant made his most optimistic assessment of the Middle East situation since the 1967 war today, saying he feels there is "a real chance for important advances."

His comment followed what he termed "very helpful talks" yesterday with Secretary of State William F. Rogers in the wake of Israeli and Egyptian acceptance of the U.S. initiative for a 90-day resumption of the cease-fire during which the United Nations representative, Gunnar Jarring, would revive his peace mission.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they hoped a Middle East cease-fire could be established within a week. They spoke after Israeli Ambassador Yitzhak Rabin delivered Israel's formal reply to the American proposal in a morning meeting with Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs.

State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey reported that, so far, there was no target date for a cease-fire, but other U.S. officials said they held a hope it could be put into effect within a week.

Mr. Thant also said he intends, "hopefully very soon," to report to the Security Council on current efforts and developments.

Conditions Ripe?

This was his way of saying that he expects the Big Four powers to report to him after their meeting tomorrow afternoon that conditions are ripe for resumption of Mr. Jarring's mission. After a formal report to the council, Mr. Thant presumably would instruct Mr. Jarring to proceed.

The Swedish diplomat had separate preliminary consultations today with representatives of Israel, Egypt and Jordan. He took part in yesterday's meeting between Mr. Rogers and other American diplomats with Mr. Thant.

Mr. Thant's statement was prepared before official word was received here of Israel's acceptance of the American proposal. Obviously, however, Mr. Thant had anticipated the word from Jerusalem and had determined in advance to treat the qualified Israeli reply as an acceptance. Egypt and Jordan previously had accepted the U.S. proposal.

With the Israeli acceptance, it is the view here that a cease-fire could come almost anytime by agreement of the parties with the United States. That part of the process would be arranged between the various capitals and Washington, with the UN kept advised.

A sequel

Mr. Jarring's involvement would come about as a sequel to the restoration of the cease-fire.

Notwithstanding the confident tone of his statement, Mr. Thant warned against over-optimism and a tendency to expect too much too soon. He reiterated his emphasis on quiet diplomacy, noting that Mr. Jarring "is a master of that art" which is "most likely to be productive in the Middle East today."

One informed Western diplomat disputed the notion that resumption of Mr. Jarring's efforts will spell the end of the Big Four talks here. He pointed out that the four principal members of the Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—still bear a special responsibility under the UN Charter.

Further consultations on their part will be needed, he asserted, to backstop Mr. Jarring's efforts and to chart a UN role on such matters as guarantees in the area and possible new peacekeeping forces.



SOLITUDE OF POWER—Israeli Premier Golda Meir sits alone on a Jerusalem parliament bench during a debate on Secretary Rogers' plan for peace in the Middle East.

These American commitments have never been published, yet they are understood to have overcome the reservations of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan to the proposed 90-day cease-fire, and they led Mrs. Meir closer than ever before into a commitment to withdraw from at least some of the Arab territories occupied in 1967.

The Israeli cabinet's decision last Friday to accept the formula proposed by Secretary of State William F. Rogers broke apart the Israeli national coalition of the past three years.

Today, Israel gave the United States the formal reply, and Mrs. Meir faced an opposition bloc in the Knesset as she reported on the past two weeks of diplomatic and political maneuvering.

On three significant points (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Outcome Uncertain

Libyan Leader Ends Effort Of Conciliation in Iraq, Syria

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Winding up a two-day effort to mediate the rift in the Arab world over peace moves with Israel, the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Kadhafi, flew home to Tripoli tonight. The outcome of his mission to the United Arab Republic, Iraq and Syria was uncertain.

In Tripoli, delegations from Jordan, Syria and the Palestinian commandos awaited foreign ministers and defense chiefs from Arab countries for a strategy conference that was to have started yesterday.

Libya's ruling Revolutionary Council tonight announced its strong support for moderate Egyptian policies in the Middle East, the Associated Press reported, but pledged to continue support for the Palestinian liberation groups, which have said they will maintain their guerrilla action against Israel.

The meeting was postponed after Iraq and Algeria refused to take part, protesting the acceptance by Egypt and Jordan of United States proposals for a cease-fire with Israel and settlement efforts through the offices of Gunnar V. Jarring, the United Nations special mediator for the Middle East.

[The official Libyan news agency announced tonight that the foreign and defense ministers of Libya, Egypt, Sudan, Syria and Jordan will begin their conference tomorrow at 12:30 p.m. Reuters reported.]

If Col. Kadhafi flew to Iraq in an effort to change the attitude of President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, he evidently did not succeed. Shortly after the Libyan premier left Baghdad today, the Baghdad radio declared that Iraq's "determined stand against the so-called American peace initiative is unshaken."

Mr. Kadhafi stopped briefly in Syria for an airport conference with President Nouraddin al-Atassi, whose regime has criticized the peace move but not so sharply and unequivocally as the Iraqis.

The Libyan premier then flew to Cairo for talks with President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Despite the clamor of Arab extremists against the United States peace initiative, there were indications here today that the Egyptian leadership will not allow itself to be intimidated into abandoning its acceptance of the initiative, which was put forward by U.S. Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper al-Ahram emphasized that the United Arab Republic intends "to keep its hands free to move politically in the light of its national responsibilities."

Further, al-Ahram said, Cairo has no intention of engaging in defensive discussions about its (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Bill May Be Altered to Let President Suspend Quotas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—The President argued that it might have to be used, for example, in negotiations with Spain, for continued use of U.S. military bases on its territory. Spain is a major exporter of footwear.

Rep. James A. Burke, D. Mass., a Ways and Means Committee member who has led the fight for a quota on shoes, said the bill as it now stands would be "one of the freest free trade bills ever enacted."

"All the textile and shoe people would have would be a psychological victory—if you can call it that," Rep. Burke told newsmen.

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Some towns were virtually wiped out in the 145 mph gusts here yesterday, buildings were destroyed and show windows popped shivers of glass into the streets like shrapnel.

Four were known dead and six were presumed drowned here, while eight were reported killed elsewhere in Texas.

Damage at Del Rio and Eagle Pass was extensive, with severe winds continuing into the morning.

'Go Home, Fascist Pigs'

Catholics Hurl Fire Bombs At Troops in Belfast Rioting

BELFAST, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Catholics hurled gasoline bombs at British troops tonight in this city's sixth consecutive night of rioting, a British Army spokesman said.

"Go home, you fascist pigs," screamed men and youths gathered in the predominantly Catholic Ballymurphy area of Springfield Road. Some 300 rioters attacked army patrols with stones and bottles, the spokesman said.

Farther up Springfield Road, soldiers earlier had dispersed about 100 youths with club charges, the spokesman said. The troops also dispersed rioters with tear gas near

the Catholic housing estate of Andersonstown, he said.

In the Ballymurphy Estate, the spokesman said, disturbances began when about 25 women staged a short march, shouting slogans against the troops. After they dispersed, the spokesman said, several dozen youths—estimated between 12 and 15 years of age—began stoning army patrols in the area.

300 Throw Rocks

The crowd later increased to over 300 men, who showered troops with rocks and bottles. Several gasoline bombs were lobbed in the direction of the troops, he said.

The troops used seven-foot-high riot shields, and "snatch squads" broke into the crowd, detaining some of the rioters, the spokesman said.

At one point in the Ballymurphy skirmishes, a commanding officer warned troops over the army radio to watch out for an armed group of Irish Republican Army men.

"We have received a report that a strong group of IRA, estimated at 40, is gathering in Ballymurphy with the intention of provoking a gun fight," the radio message said. "They are armed with small arms and other weapons."

The army spokesman did not elaborate on the report.

Last Night's Riot

Police said explosions before and after dawn damaged the Ulster bus offices and a British Legion hall in Newry near the Irish Republic border and destroyed a car (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



BAGHDAD MISSION—Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr (left) greeting Libyan Premier Moamer Kadhafi.

\$ 1.5 Million in Paintings Stolen in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AP).—Art thieves, described by the police as "remarkable specialists," have removed 17 Impressionist masterworks from the heavily protected apartment of an 80-year-old woman.

Authorities, discovering the theft today, evaluated the paintings' worth at more than \$ 3 million francs, or in the neighborhood of \$1.5 million.

The paintings include five by Renoir, among them "Les Femmes d'Alger," the first of a series on the subject by the French master, and worth in excess of \$500,000. The thieves also took a Monet, two Monets, a Corot, a Pissarro and two Sisleys.

The masterworks were the property of Mrs. Albert Chardeau, who was on vacation. She inherited the paintings from Gustave Chardeau, a French Impressionist painter, who bought hundreds of paintings from his co-workers with his personal fortune.

"We broke the news to mother very, very, very softly," a son-in-law said. "She was not too pleased by it all."

The paintings were not insured. The police officer in charge of the investigation said the thieves were familiar with the apartment, near the Opera, and managed to avoid two electronic security systems.

Because nothing appeared out of place when the theft was discovered today, the police first thought that the thieves had stolen the keys to the apartment.

Later, it appeared that the security system had been neutralized with the injection of mercury into the locks, and the electric circuits cut.

The police said, "These paintings can't be sold. They're known by every expert, by all the galleries and all the private collectors in the world. It's probable the burglars will try to sell the paintings back to Mrs. Chardeau. But it's possible that certain works could be sold at a tenth of their worth to collectors in North or South America, who aren't very concerned about their origin."

It was the biggest art theft in France since 1961, when thieves stole paintings worth more than \$1.5 million. All were eventually returned.

At Tate Murder Trial

Manson Displays Headlines On Nixon Comment to Jury

(Continued from Page 1)

day had been "grossly overplayed" and rejected a motion to declare a mistrial.

The newspaper incident posed a new threat of a mistrial. Judge Older ordered each of the seven men and five women on the jury to be brought in one by one to relate what they had seen of the split second happening in the courtroom.

The first was Mrs. Thelma McKenzie, a middle-aged woman with a large red wig, who was sworn in and seated in the witness stand.

Judge Older asked her if she had noticed an incident in the courtroom while the attorneys were conferring at the bench and she replied that she had.

"What did you see?" Judge Older asked.

"I saw Mr. Manson raise a newspaper in front of him and then I turned away my eyes."

"Could you read what the headline said?"

Mrs. McKenzie paused for a moment.

"I believe it said something like Manson guilty, Nixon declares or says," Mrs. McKenzie replied.

"Just a headline?"

The judge asked Mrs. McKenzie, "What do you think about what you saw?"

"Nothing. It's just a headline. Other than that nothing."

The judge asked her to swear under oath that she would base her verdict as a juror solely on the evidence presented in court and would not allow herself to be influenced by the incident.

The second juror, Mrs. Shirley Evans, said she also read the headline.

"What did you think of what you saw?" Judge Older asked.

"The first thing I thought was that I didn't believe the President of the United States would say a thing like that. I think he has more important things to do."

Judge Older asked her, assuming Mr. Nixon did make such remarks, whether she felt it would affect her ability to be an impartial juror in the trial.

Mrs. Evans replied that she felt she still could reach a verdict solely on the basis of the evidence put before her.

The third juror, William T. McBride II, said that he, too, read the headline.

Judge Older asked him what he thought of it.

"If the President did say that, it was pretty stupid of him," Mr. McBride replied.

Judge Older asked him if it would affect his ability to be a fair juror.

Mr. McBride replied that he

Lawyers Call Nixon Words Not Harmful

But Others Note Timing Error

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Some lawyers said yesterday that President Nixon's statement that Charles Manson was "guilty directly or indirectly of eight murders" did no harm, since the jury in the murder trial is sequestered.

Others criticized the President for speaking while the trial is in session.

Mr. Nixon described the hippie "family" leader, who is on trial with three women in the Sharon Tate murders, as "guilty, directly or indirectly, of eight murders without reason."

"If the jury is sequestered, then whatever comments President Nixon may have made inadvertently or inadvertently are immaterial on the issue of influencing the jury, because the jury will not have heard the comments," said Albert Jenner, a prominent Chicago attorney who acted as special counsel for the Warren Commission during an investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Defense did not see

"I would think that the judge would not permit any of it (the President's comments) as evidence," Mr. Jenner said. "I assume the counsel for the defense will try to make a record of it. But it will not be made in the presence of the jury. If the jury is sequestered, it's making a mountain out of a molehill."

John E. Kunz, a Pittsburgh trial lawyer, called the President's remarks "intemperate."

An surprised a man of his position and background in law would make that remark," Mr. Kunz said. "But remember, he made uncompromising remarks about the press when he was defeated for the governorship of California several years ago."

"Extremely indiscreet"

Lon Hooker, a St. Louis attorney and past president of the American Association of Trial Lawyers, believes that the Nixon statement will not affect the trial.

"If the jury is isolated, then it does no harm as far as the Manson trial is concerned," Mr. Hooker said. "But the President's statement was extremely indiscreet."

A spokesman for the American Civil Liberties Union said that the President's remarks showed "an extremely unfortunate insensitivity to the judicial process for any lawyer—and the President is one—to assume a person is guilty before his trial is over. It is [a] direct contradiction to America's time-honored tradition of the presumption of innocence."



HAWK TALK—Gahal party leader Menachem Begin (right) during the Knesset debate early yesterday over the Israeli response to the Rogers plan. Later, Mr. Begin and members of his party resigned from the government of Premier Golda Meir.

Six Resign From Israeli Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

the Israeli reply differed from the original proposal of June 19.

● The proposed talks, under the auspices of United Nations representative Gunnar V. Jarving, are to be aimed at achieving "an agreed and binding contractual peace agreement between the parties." The Rogers proposal did not spell out the sweeping purpose so specifically, in deference to Arab reluctance to conclude any direct agreement with Israel.

● Israel insisted on the responsibility of the Arab governments for any actions by irregular forces—the Palestinian guerrilla organizations—from their sovereign territory. The United States reportedly shares this view, but did not press it in the approach to Egypt and Jordan, both of which have also accepted the Rogers formulations.

Secure Boundaries

● Finally, Mrs. Meir stated that the "withdrawal" of Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the six-day war would be a pullback "to war would be a pullback to secure, recognized and agreed boundaries to be determined in the peace agreements." The Rogers formulations spoke simply of a general "withdrawal from territories occupied in the 1967 conflict."

Anticipating an outcry from Arab capitals and hesitation in Washington and Moscow at these three points of difference, the Israeli message to the United States concluded with these words:

"Israel will participate in these discussions (under the United Nations representative) without any prior conditions. Israel will not claim the prior acceptance by the other party

of its positions, as Israel does not accept in advance the positions of the other parties as communicated publicly or otherwise. Each party will be free to present its proposals on the matters under discussion."

No Prior Conditions

And Mrs. Meir, in her speech, said: "I must emphasize again that we have reiterated Israel's views not as prior conditions for talks, nor as binding clauses for prior agreement on the part of our negotiating partners."

The premier's one-hour address, delivered in a serious and solemn monotone, was carefully studied by her entire cabinet, at Cairo and Amman, at Moscow and at the U.S. government and public opinion.

It was part of a complex scenario, as one Israeli cabinet minister put it in a relaxed moment. "The Americans told us all—Cairo, Amman and here—that we could accept the plan 'unconditionally' and then go ahead and state whatever 'conditions' we wanted to for our own political necessities. But the point would be to state the conditions and 'show' the unconditional acceptance." He shrugged and laughed and agreed that maybe it was legitimate diplomacy.

Carefully played out, this scenario nevertheless brought a casualty in Mrs. Meir's coalition government. It was the third point of difference from the Rogers plan that served as the touchstone for the internal revolt.

To the Opposition

The hardline Gahal faction leader, Menachem Begin, who resigned as a government

Issue in Humphrey Campaign

Laird Quoted as Saying GIs Will End Combat Role in M

By R. W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The administration's candor—or lack thereof—in explaining its Vietnam troop withdrawal policies has become an issue in former Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey's campaign for a Senate seat in Minnesota.

Mr. Humphrey's Republican opponent, Rep. Clark MacGregor, reportedly said at a meeting of party workers in Minneapolis on Saturday that "within ten months there will be no American ground combat troops committed in South-east Asia."

Afterwards, Mr. MacGregor explained that his authority for the statement was Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. Mr. MacGregor said that about 15 other Republican representatives at a private dinner in Washington last Tuesday that the ground combat operations would end by next Memorial Day (May 30).

The Nixon administration has made public no such commitment, but Mr. Laird has said that when the current withdrawal of 150,000 troops is completed next May, leaving 284,000 American servicemen in Vietnam, responsibility for offensive ground combat operations will pass to the South Vietnamese.

At that time, according to comments Mr. Laird has made several times recently, the remaining

A Pentagon spokesman, W. Friedman, confirmed yesterday that Mr. Laird had said a group of congressmen last week had asked him to make any commitment withdrawing all combat troops, he dismissed the suggestion, the dinner was part of a Regan electoral ploy.

But the Humphrey camp said Mr. MacGregor's quotation of Laird's remarks as a clear-cut juggling words and numbers help a friend of the President and hurt an old political adversary. Mr. Humphrey has called a total withdrawal of American troops by June 30 of next year an immediate cease-fire and an assignment of draftees to war zone. Mr. MacGregor recently a hawk, is trying to turn himself as a dove and Humphrey as a hard-liner.

Said in a speech this weekend he was "identified with" early on from the mess Hubert E. Humphrey got us into in the No. 2 officer of the government.

U.S. Bombers Making Raid Daily on Targets in Cambodia

SAIGON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Sharp fighting was reported today in the north Mekong Delta as government troops claimed to have killed 44 Communist soldiers in a day-long battle 42 miles southwest of Saigon.

Field reports said six South Vietnamese troops were killed and 39 wounded in the clash, the only major reported ground action in Vietnam. But there were these developments in Cambodia and Laos:

● American officials in Saigon disclosed that the U.S. Air Force is responding to Cambodian requests for bombing raids, and that fighter-bombers are making daily raids there.

● Laotian forces launched a major sweep about 150 miles from Vientiane to clear out Communist troops that have been probing government positions for two weeks in an area about 20 miles north of the royal capital of Luang Prabang.

● Time magazine correspondent Robert S. Anson, 45, was reportedly captured by Viet Cong troops yesterday.

Led Away

Villagers said they saw Viet Cong troops leading away Mr. Anson, indicating he had survived shots fired at his car.

Mr. Anson's capture brings the number of correspondents captured and killed since 1965 to 24. Four have been killed, and only three released.

Mr. Anson was captured while driving alone yesterday toward the crossroads town of Skoun northeast of Phnom Penh.

The town has been the center of major fighting between Cambodian and Viet Cong forces for the past four days. Cambodian spokesmen claimed yesterday the town has been recaptured.

At last report, however, Communist forces still were reported holding Skoun, although Cambodian military spokesmen said government reinforcements were being sent there to bolster efforts to retake it.

The town straddles a key road junction leading to the besieged provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 45 miles to the north, and the First Military Region headquarters at Kompong Cham, 25 miles due east.

Cambodian troops today found the bodies of 11 civilians gunned down by the Viet Cong on Highway 4, some 30 miles southwest of Phnom Penh. One victim was believed to be a European.

Four of the bodies were found beside the road and seven decomposed corpses were in three taxis. Five other abandoned vehicles were found along the road; another taxi, two wrecked trucks, one motorized pedicab and a bus.

Bombing in Cambodia

American officials today revealed that the U.S. Air Force is bombing in Cambodia.

Informed sources said that up to 50 U.S. tactical fighter-bombers, each carrying an average of eight tons of bombs and rockets, are taking part each day in raids inside Cambodia. The Air Force bombers fly out of bases both in Thailand and South Vietnam.

"Essentially, the operation is much the same as it is in Vietnam," said one source. "Each bombing raid is cleared with the Cambodian or South Vietnamese

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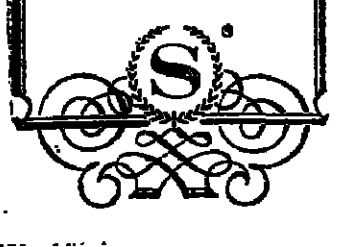
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New Rioting Hits Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

in Belfast's predominantly Protestant Shankill Road area. There were no injuries, a police spokesman said.

The army said 25 British soldiers, a policeman and a civilian were injured in rioting last night in the Springfield Road and Ballymurphy areas during the night. An army spokesman said troops and police arrested 31 persons during the six-hour riot.

The spokesman said rioters hurled a homemade hand grenade at troops but it caused no injuries when it exploded. He said 20 soldiers were hit by shotgun pellets and rioters also threw gasoline bombs and paving stones at the troops.

At the rioters dispersed, four of them walked calmly through army lines toward their homes.

"Sleep well," an army captain called bitterly after them. "Come back tomorrow, same time, same place."

Turning to newsmen, he said "We can't touch them. They hurl everything they've got at us for four hours and then go home to bed. It's like a bloody command performance."

During the night troops fired CS mace gas at the rioters and later moved in to disperse them, banging their riot shields with their truncheons in marching time. Fists throughout Northern Ireland closed two hours early today at 8 p.m. (9.00 GMT). The Northern Irish government ordered the early closing hours yesterday and said the order would remain in

Libya Leader Ends Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

acceptance of the United States' initiative.

The United Arab Republic has already explained in public its standpoint and has held contacts in this regard with all those who were ready to understand without prejudice," the paper said.

[Al-Ahram also unleashed a blistering tirade against the Israeli government, calling it "a bloody, isolated regime seeking a role for itself," the Associated Press reported.]

Steps toward a cease-fire and a revival of Mr. Jarving's mission have been held up pending the delivery to Washington of Israel's letter of acceptance of the initiative.

Now that the text of the letter has been agreed upon by the Israeli cabinet, quick action toward a cease-fire is expected.

The chief United States diplomat in Cairo, Donald C. Bergus, interrupted a vacation in

Cyprus to return to Cairo today in connection with the cease-fire moves. Mr. Bergus is in charge of the United States' interests section of the Spanish Embassy, which has represented the United States in Cairo since diplomatic relations were broken after the 1967 Israeli-Arab war.

Iraqi Envoys in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP)—A high-level Iraqi delegation arrived in Moscow today on a visit that almost certainly will deal with the Arab split over the Middle East cease-fire proposal.

Kremlin leaders are clearly angered over Iraq's refusal to back Egypt's acceptance of the U.S. peace plan, but brief official announcements of the delegation's arrival gave no hint of this.

There was no official word from the Russians on the purpose of the visit or how long the Iraqis will stay.

Israel Raids Suez Targets; No Damage, Egypt Says

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Israeli jets today raided Egyptian military targets along the Suez Canal for the 76th consecutive day despite the loss of a two-man jet to Egypt's new air defense system yesterday.

An army spokesman said that all the Israeli raiders returned safely from their missions. He said that unspecified Egyptian "military objectives" along the waterway were the targets of today's air strikes.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said that the Israeli air attack caused no casualties or damage.

The spokesman said that 24 Israeli planes took part in the attacks on military positions in the northern and southern sectors of the waterway.

Interception Reported

"Our air defense systems intercepted the attacking planes and prevented them from reaching their targets," the Egyptian spokesman said.

Counting yesterday's downing of the two-man jet, Israel has lost five two-man jets in a total of eight attacks on Egypt's Soviet-built and manned ground-to-air

missile bases since they became fully operational on June 30, according to military sources.

It lost nine pilots, eight captured and one killed. The tenth was rescued, according to army command.

Military sources said today that a Soviet-made SAM-2 missile probably destroyed the Israeli jet yesterday.

As a rule, Israel does not specify the type of plane lost nor the rank of its pilots. But the only two-man combat warplanes in service with the Israeli Air Force are the French-built Vautour and the American-made Phantom. As far as is known, Israel does not use Vautours in raids over the canal.

4 Grenade Attacks

GAZA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Arab terrorists staged four hand-grenade attacks in this occupied city today, wounding two Israeli civilians and a nine-year-old Arab girl, the military command announced.

The child was wounded when a bomb was thrown in the main street shortly after noon, informed sources said.

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WEATHER

	O	F
ALGERIA	24	86
AMSTERDAM	21	80
ANKARA	21	80
ATHENS	23	83
BELGRADE	23	83
BERLIN	20	68
BOMBAY	26	79
BUDAPEST	24	75
CAIRO	31	88
CARACAS	24	75
COPENHAGEN	19	66
COSTA MESA	22	72
DUBLIN	18	64
EDINBURGH	18	64
FLORENCE	21	70
FRANKFURT	20	68
GENEVA	20	68
HONG KONG	21	70
INDIANAPOLIS	20	68
JAKARTA	28	82
LAS PALMAS	28	82
LONDON	21	70
LYONS	22	72
MADRID	21	70
MILAN	21	70
MONTREAL	19	66
MOSCOW	24	75
MUNICH	24	75
NEW YORK	23	73
OSLO	27	81
PARIS	22	72
PRAGUE	22	72
ROME	22	72
SAN FRANCISCO	20	68
STOCKHOLM	20	68
TEHRAN	31	88
TOKYO	28	82
VIENNA	24	75
WASHINGTON	21	70
ZURICH	21	70

Cranes Idle a Day In Southampton

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—Cranes operators at Southampton docks staged a one-day strike today—only 24 hours after dockers had returned to work following their two and a half week-long walkout.

The crane operators are seeking wage parity with the dockers. Their strike stopped the loading and unloading of five cargo ships.

Fulbright Warns of Danger In President's Access to TV

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Sen. J. William Fulbright said today that exclusive access to television, which he said is a presidential prerogative, is a danger to the nation.

"As matters now stand," Sen. Fulbright said, "the President's power to use television in the service of his policies and opinions has become as much to expand the

Mrs. Romney Trying for Senate Seat

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP)—Michigan voters select candidates for the November general election today, with the top primary race matching the wife of a Nixon cabinet member and a conservative state senator for the Republican nomination to the Senate.

The feature race on the Democratic side of the ballot was a gubernatorial nomination.

Mrs. George Romney, 61-year-old wife of the secretary of Housing and Urban Development, faced state Sen. Robert Huber, of Troy, in the Republican Senate race.

The winner will meet Sen. Philip A. Hart, running unopposed for the Democratic nomination, in November.

In the Democratic race for governor, the favorites were former state party chairman Sander Levin and Zolton Ferency. Other candidates were State Rep. George F. Montgomery, of Detroit, and Macomb County prosecutor George J. Harris.

Token Opponent

On the Republican side, Gov. William Milliken faced only token primary opposition, from James Turner, of Howell, a political unknown who publishes a magazine attacking wrongdoing in the legal profession.

Gov. Milliken is seeking his first elected term as governor. He moved up from lieutenant governor when Mr. Romney was appointed to the Nixon cabinet in January, 1969.

Other Primaries

The Michigan primary was one of four on the election calendar today, with polling also scheduled in Missouri, Kansas and Idaho.

In Missouri, Sen. Stuart Symington, the largest vote-getter in the state's history, faced nominal opposition from four opponents in his bid for the Democratic nomination to a fourth term.

In the Republican race, Attorney General John C. Danforth was favored over Doris Bass, a member of the St. Louis Board of Aldermen.

In Kansas, Attorney General Kent Pittzell was given a slight edge in a five-man field seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

The incumbent, Democrat Robert Docking, was opposed in the primary by an unprecedented third term.

Idaho's Gov. Don W. Samuelson, a Republican in his first four-year term, had primary opposition from former State Sen. Dick Smith. The Democratic primary for governor had a three-man field.

Headly Limit On EEC Wines

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (AP)—The European Common Market has decided that wine with 17 percent alcohol can still be considered as table wine, provided it comes from limited areas in southern France and Italy.

Its rule has been that 15 percent is the limit; headly vintages have to be specially taxed and controlled. But a regulation issued earlier this year promised that exceptions would be made for some areas.

Now defined, they are: Corsica or small areas west of Cannes and the eastern Pyrenees, in France, and Sicily, Sardinia, Calabria, Basilicata and Puglia in southern Italy.

Nobelists Suspects Danger In Measles Vaccine Use

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—Leading authority on virus infections suspects that the vaccine against rubella, or German measles, presently administered may actually do more harm than good.

He is Dr. John F. Enders, a professor at Harvard University Medical School and winner of the Nobel prize in medicine in 1954. His work on the culturing of viruses saved the way for the development of polio vaccines.

In an editorial contributed to the New England Journal of Medicine, Dr. Enders emphasized that he fears vaccination to no more than a suspicion, based on several reports. Use of the rubella vaccine should be continued, he said, until the implications become clearer.

The vaccine, licensed last year for general use, is being given to children in a massive campaign. Its purpose is to eliminate the disease from the environment and thus avoid its infecting pregnant women. Rubella, although a mild disease when it afflicts children, can cause serious defects in an unborn child.

The vaccine is not generally used

on women of child-bearing age because of uncertainty as to whether the vaccine itself could harm the unborn.

The difficulty arises from the recent observation that, while vaccinated children resist the disease, they are not necessarily immune to it. For example, in the same issue of the journal, three Boston-area physicians report that half of a group of vaccinated children, after exposure, showed evidence of the disease in blood tests, even though they were free of symptoms.

Dr. Enders pointed to evidence that protection induced by the vaccine is probably shorter-lived, as well as weaker, than that resulting from experience of the disease itself.

His fear is that girls being vaccinated now will be more apt to contract the disease in full force, when they mature and become pregnant, than they would if they had suffered it in childhood.

Furthermore, the recent studies indicate that at least a small percentage of vaccinated children can serve as carriers of the disease. Thus, putting the environment of rubella virus in the world may prove more difficult than was expected.

Opening Witness

He was to appear as the opening witness today at a hearing by the Senate communications subcommittee which is seeking guidelines for political broadcast time.

Sen. Fulbright conceded that a president did not have exclusive access to television but added: "It was something close to the functional equivalent of exclusive access."

"Whenever he wishes, he can command a national television audience to hear his views on controversial matters at prime time, on short notice, and at whatever length he chooses, and at no expense to the federal government or to his party," he said.

In contrast, Sen. Fulbright said, senators and representatives have to rely for the most part on news spots and interview programs.

He said, that, with luck, news spots "may even convey a fragment or two of our thinking on some public issue."

Chance to Contribute

"As likely as not it will be an extraneous fragment. But at least we are given the chance to make a contribution to public discussion—even if it isn't exactly the contribution we would have liked to make."

Sen. Fulbright said that, nothing in the Constitution gave the president, of all elected officials, the right to communicate with the American people.

"Communications is power and exclusive access to it is a dangerous unchecked power," he said.

In his testimony, Sen. Fulbright said that television interview programs were "a kind of modern, somewhat less lethal equivalent of the Roman arena. From the interviewers' side, the object of the game is to provoke the politician into an indiscretion or maneuver him into a contradiction."

Odds Favor Lions

"This gives the journalistic lions an excellent chance of scoring, because politicians, like other human beings, do sometimes say indiscreet or contradictory things."

Sen. Fulbright said that the only exception occurred when the guest was president of the United States. On those occasions, he said, "reporters appear in the role of supplicants at Nero's court."

Foes of Douglas Call House Unit's Probe 'Whitewash'

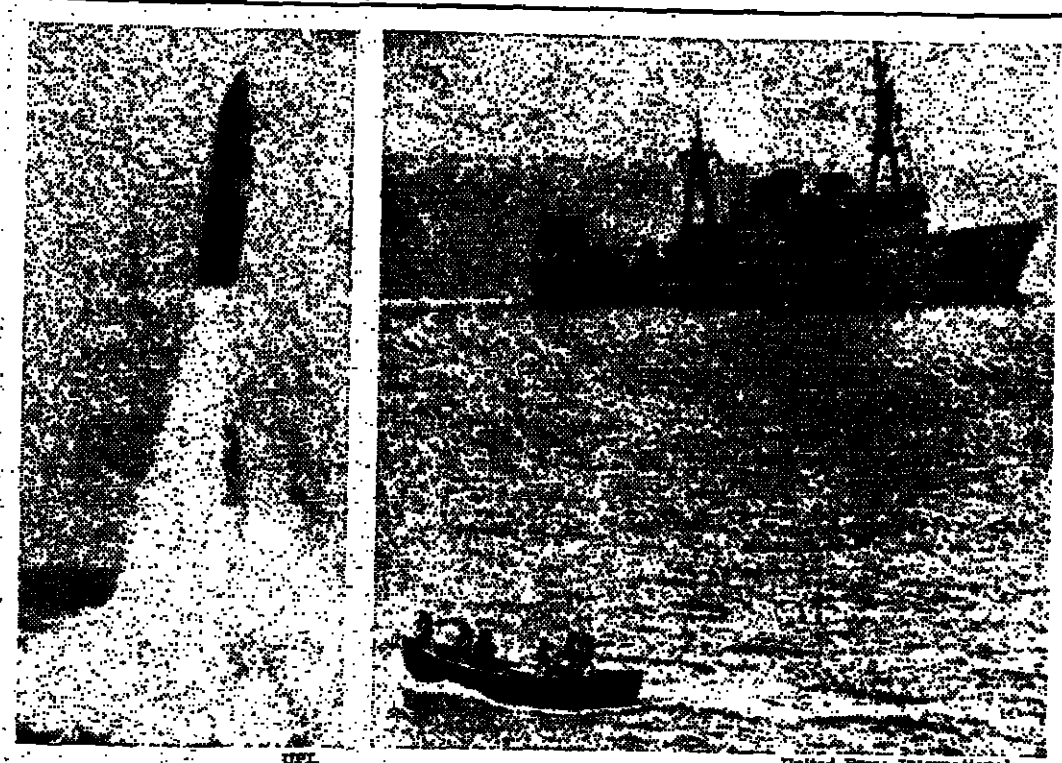
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Supporters of a move to impeach controversial Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas accused a special House subcommittee investigating his activities of engaging in a "whitewash" and announced an investigation of their own yesterday.

House minority leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, said he did not believe the House Judiciary subcommittee "has done the kind of investigating that it should have."

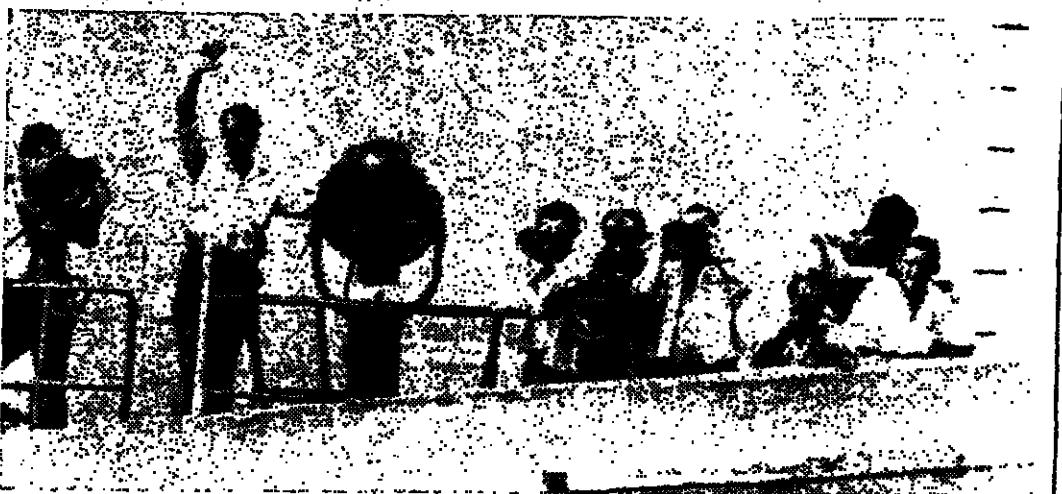
Another leader among the 118 House members who signed an impeachment resolution, Rep. Louis Wyman, said the committee's study "has all the earmarks of a contrived whitewash."

The resolution sponsors had sought creation of a select committee to conduct the investigation, after Rep. Ford raised charges against Justice Douglas last April. But House Democratic leaders backed the subsequent claim by the Judiciary Committee that it had jurisdiction.

Those urging impeachment cited Justice Douglas's role until a year ago as the \$12,000-a-year president of the Albert Parvin Foundation, which received its income partly from money derived from the sale of a Las Vegas gambling casino.



UP AND AWAY—The Poseidon missile blasting off from a submerged A-sub.



CALLING IT A GAME—A crewman of the Soviet spy ship Laptev waves to the crew of the U.S. support ship Observation Island after losing the race for the debris of the Poseidon missile casing. Other crewmen are taking "souvenir" pictures.

Jumbo Hijacker Walked Past Gun-Detector

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—A gun-detection instrument to foil potential hijackers was in operation at Kennedy International Airport Sunday when an armed man, who later commandeered a Boeing-747 to Havana, boarded the plane.

But airline employees were not monitoring the metal detector at the time, informed sources said yesterday, and the hijacker passed by unnoticed. It was the first time a hijacking occurred on a flight where the detection instrument developed by the Federal Aviation Administration was available during boarding.

Reliable sources reported that because of heavy crowding and confusion at the boarding gate before the San Juan flight—which had a full load of 380 passengers—F.A.A. agents said they did not have enough manpower or time to conduct the passenger screening.

Defending Dumping Plan Army Calls Gas Harmless, But Increasingly Dangerous

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Defending its plan to dump 15,540 concrete-encased nerve gas rockets in the Atlantic, the Army has told Congress the rockets are virtually harmless and at the same time "increasingly dangerous."

"We can conceive of no accident that would set the rockets off," Brig. Gen. William W. Stone told a House subcommittee yesterday.

He said the Army had tested mock-ups of the rocket's steel-jacketed casing by setting off a 50-pound dynamite charge under one and firing armor-piercing bullets into another. Neither set off any test rockets which contained live explosives but none of the deadly, odorless gas, Gen. Stone said.

Army Against Delay

By contrast, however, Army Under Secretary Theodore R. Beal said the Army did not want to delay getting rid of the rockets because they were becoming more dangerous.

He was asked to delay next Monday's date for shipping the rockets from Annapolis, Md., and Lexington, Ky., to Sunny Point, N.C., where the Army plans to load them aboard a barge to be scuttled 282 miles off Florida in 16,000 feet of water.

"We do not wish to take the responsibility of doing that [delaying]," Mr. Beal replied. "Our plan is to proceed."

He said a committee of civilian specialists had recommended "without delay" because their explosive and propellant charges might be getting dangerously unstable with age.

A-Blast Rejected

"Time is of the essence," Mr. Beal said. He said the civilian committee's first proposal—vaporizing the rockets in an underground nuclear blast—was rejected because the Atomic Energy Commission said it would take 15 months.

Rep. Paul Rogers, D., Fla., said unless the Army delayed the shipment he would ask the governor of Florida to seek a court order against it.

Later, in Miami, Rep. William C. Cramer, R., Fla., said Army Secretary Stanley Resor had given him "absolute assurance" the rockets would not be shipped until the subcommittee hearings ended.

Col. John Oetzel, deputy director of chemical and nuclear operations for the Army chief of staff, told Mr. Cramer he expected the concrete vaults holding the gas rockets would begin to break up in the sea from pressure and erosion but he said the concrete and seawater would decontaminate the gas.

He said the gas has a half-life in water of about ten hours, meaning the toxicity of the gas is cut by 50 percent each ten hours.

Research Finds DDT Causes Mutations in Genes of Rats

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—The insecticide DDT causes mutations in rat genes, a Food and Drug Administration geneticist has reported. This is the first time that DDT has been found to cause mutations in an intact mammalian system.

The research, conducted by Dr. Marvin Legator, chief of the FDA's cell biology division, was termed "predictable" by the geneticist in the light of earlier reports showing that DDT causes cancerous tumors in animals.

All cancer-causing substances in mammals have so far been shown to cause mutations too, and this conclusive finding is a "logical extension" to the body of knowledge on DDT, he said.

Dr. Legator, who performed much of the early research on the cancer-producing potential of cyclamates, reported his current findings last week at a private biological seminar at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island.

Dominant Lethal Test

In his research, Dr. Legator used the Dominant Lethal Test, a recently perfected method of detecting mutation-producing agents in mammals.

Each week for eight weeks, he took a new group of at least ten rats and gave them one relatively large dose of DDT, either orally or by injection. The maximum dosage—80 kilograms for each kilogram of rat—should be equivalent to a heaped teaspoon for a 220-pound man.

Once a week for the next eight weeks after treatment, each group was mated with an equal number of females. A few weeks later, the uterus of each female rat was inspected.

If all were well, there would be a fetus present in eight out of ten cases. In some, there would be a baby that had been growing, but that something had interrupted its development and caused it to reabsorb into the womb.

Approximately 4 percent of the fetuses of female rats mated with

Dissidents In Prague Ask Boycott

To Mark Anniversary Of Invasion Aug. 21

PRAGUE, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—Opponents of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 are calling for a boycott of shops, movies and newspapers and a 7 p.m. voluntary curfew to mark the second anniversary of the invasion on Aug. 21.

But their typewritten appeal, circulated from hand to hand in Prague, avoids calls for the kind of active demonstrations which could lead to a repetition of last year's street battles with police, in which five people died.

The document does not, for example, urge the population to boycott public transport again. Many people here feel that last year the increase in the number of pedestrians was a prime cause of police action with tear gas and water cannon.

Similarly it does not call for a five-minute strike at noon, driving with lights on or hornblowing at noon to mark the anniversary. All these gestures prompted tough police response in 1969.

The appeal urges the population to be passively resistant, but not apathetic.

"Apathy, interest in mere personal worries, withdrawal from public affairs... could only prolong our subjection, perhaps even for many years," it says.

"They can forbid us to do something, but they cannot prevent us from not doing something. They can forbid us to go into the streets, but they cannot prevent us from going into the streets. Therefore, on Aug. 21:

1. Let us not buy in the shops.
2. Let us boycott movies and public places.
3. Let us not buy or read newspapers.
4. From 7 p.m. let us clear the streets.
5. Let us turn off our lights at home or blackout the windows.

"The empty streets of the towns and villages will be proof of our resistance."

"Let us demonstrate our will for freedom, sovereignty and democracy in a Socialist Czechoslovakia."

Vasil Blazek, a member of the Communist party Presidium, has called the appeal for a 7 p.m. curfew a clever strategy.

Speaking at a Slovak party Central Committee meeting last month, he noted that Aug. 21 will be a Friday and many people will be leaving for weekends in the country or at home watching television.

"So there will be very few people in the streets," Mr. Blazek said. "Then they will say: 'You see, they listened to us, that is why there were so few people in the streets.'"

British Writer Says Johnson Despised Wilson as Betrayer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson despised Britain's former Prime Minister Harold Wilson and felt betrayed by him over Vietnam and Southeast Asia defense policy, according to a new book by Louis Hersh, chief Washington correspondent of the Times of London.

Mr. Hersh's book, "No Hail, No Farewell," says that Mr. Johnson, who left the White House 18 months ago, felt that Mr. Wilson played politics with the Vietnam war while denying the United States any military support there.

And Mr. Hersh quotes Dean Rusk, secretary of state in the Johnson administration, as telling him: "All we needed was one regiment. The Black Watch would have done. Just one regiment, but you wouldn't. Well, don't expect us to save you again. They can invade Sussex, and we wouldn't do a damn thing about it."

Mr. Hersh says that when he called on Mr. Johnson at the White House one night in 1968, he found the President in a bitter mood, especially when he discussed Mr. Wilson—who was defeated for re-election last June.

"Johnson despised the Socialist prime minister and made little effort to stifle his feelings," he writes.

"Wilson's gratuitous advice on the need for restraint in Vietnam, and his earlier insistence that only a narrow gap between the positions of Washington and Hanoi had to be bridged to bring about peace, reduced Mr. Johnson to the homely expletives of the Texas hill country."

President Johnson often made the point that the United States always had exercised restraint in the Vietnam war. And he believed that Hanoi had always followed an

intransigent course which dimmed the outlook for an agreement with the United States.

Mr. Hersh says that President Johnson's anger was aroused also by Mr. Wilson's decision to withdraw British troops from Singapore and the Persian Gulf—a move which the administration here believed would add to its defense burdens in Southeast Asia.

Ohio Will Probe Kent State Deaths

KENT, Ohio, Aug. 4 (AP)—Gov. James A. Rhodes has ordered a special grand jury investigation to determine "what, if any, criminal acts took place" when four students were shot to death during campus disorders at Kent State University last May 4.

The grand jury, which will be called by Ohio Attorney General Paul W. Brown at state expense, will be charged with fixing responsibility for the deaths which came during a confrontation between students and National Guard men.

Cereal Industry Insists Products Are Nutritious

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP)—The dry-cereal industry defended its product before a Senate subcommittee today and said a recent witness—Robert Choate—who testified that cereals have almost no nutritional value, didn't know what he was talking about.

"Breakfast cereals are good foods," declared Dr. Frederick J. Stare, a Harvard nutrition professor and syndicated newspaper columnist, who testified on behalf of Kellogg Co. and National Biscuit Co.

"A breakfast of cereal and milk," said Dr. Stare, "any kind of milk, along with some fruit, a couple of pieces of toast, some polyunsaturated margarine, a little jelly or jam, is just as nutritious as a bacon-and-eggs breakfast with fruit, toast and something to put on the toast."

Mr. Choate had said that most cereals on the market offered only empty calories and presented a chart ranking 60 dry cereals. He said his studies showed only the top nine "nutritionally meritorious." The remainder—including such old standbys as Wheaties, Cheerios and top brands of shredded wheat—were ranked less beneficial, most costly and most heavily advertised on children's television.

"It is meaningless," Dr. Stare said of Mr. Choate's chart, "because it ignores the way 95 percent of breakfast cereals are consumed, that is, with milk. It is meaningless because it ignores a basic contribution of any cereal, energy value or calories. It is meaningless because it ignores the concept of the protein quality of the combination of cereal and milk, which is the way breakfast cereals are consumed."

Steak, Champagne, Dash of SALT

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Soviet delegates sounded out U.S. negotiators over a steak-and-champagne lunch today for more details of a U.S. plan to limit strategic nuclear weapons.

The two delegations to the strategic arms limitation talks met for less than an hour this morning, then adjourned to a "working lunch" at the home of U.S. Ambassador to Austria John P. Humes.

Official sources said U.S. delegates expanded on the outline presented July 24 by U.S. chief delegate Gerard C. Smith. It summed up the U.S. position so far and concentrated on areas in which the United States feels more progress can be made.

A Mothball Fleet Near Its End

STONY POINT, N.Y., Aug. 4—The mothball fleet of gray troopships, submarine tenders and radar vessels anchored in the Hudson River here since the end of World War II enters the final stages of a phaseout today.

Bids will be opened in Washington for the purchase of 16 of the ships under a program set up by the Maritime Administration to eliminate seven reserve areas by the end of the year.

The administration plans to retain only three mothball fleets: in Beaumont, Texas; Suisun Bay, San Francisco, and on the James River, in Virginia. These sites will remain because it is felt they do not interfere with shipping or shoreline beauty.

U.S. Navy Plane Crash Kills Ten

SEARCHLIGHT, Nev., Aug. 4 (UPI)—Ten persons were killed when a Navy anti-submarine warfare plane crashed in a rainstorm ten miles northwest of this community yesterday.

One witness reported the four-engine turbojet exploded in flight and another said the plane was struck by lightning, a sheriff's department spokesman said. "There were no survivors," the spokesman said. The wreckage was strewn over a quarter-mile area.

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The Pentagon: Streamlining The Unstreamlineable

"A little over a year ago, I asked some of the most competent fellows that I knew to have a completely dispassionate look at this thing. Suppose you didn't have this form of organization? How in the world could you get this thing to work better? And we went through two or three issues of it. It is, as you know, a very, very controversial subject. That's about as easy a way to wake up with your head in your hands as anything I can think of. You feel nothing until you try to turn your head."

Secretary of Defense
Robert A. LOVETT
January 13, 1953.

That was 17 years ago, in what was more or less peacetime, before the nuclear balance of terror, when the Defense Department was spending a very small fraction of what it spends today, and we summoned Mr. Lovett as a witness by way of lending perspective to the state of semi-shock in which Mr. Gilbert W. Fitchugh emerged the other day from a year-long study of the Pentagon, as chairman of the President's blue ribbon panel on the Department of Defense. Mr. Lovett told President Truman in a farewell report in 1953 that "it has always amazed me that the system worked at all." Mr. Fitchugh said last week, "Frankly, we think it's an impossible organization to administer. We are amazed it works at all." Plus ça change, you might say, and leave it at that, except that you can't, because the problem is always there, and almost always getting worse; it is one of those things like crabgrass, or your waistline, that you have to keep after even though you know that you are going to have to work very hard just to keep things from getting worse.

That's the trouble with most Pentagon studies, and this one is no exception: they tend to suggest that a "complete restructuring"—to redistribute responsibilities, and consolidate commands, and realign authority and prune away duplicating staffs—will do the trick. It won't. The services will resist it and Congress won't go along with enough of it, and anyway, the staff—the staffs and the paperwork and the red tape—grows back. "They spend their time coordinating with each other and shuffling papers back and forth and that's what causes all the red tape and the big staffs in the department," Mr. Fitchugh reported, with the air of a man who had made a discovery.

Seventeen years ago Mr. Lovett said: "The amount of paperwork that goes on in the field is perfectly appalling. . . From my personal experiences, if you make 100 copies of something and three people read it and do something about it, you are darn lucky. . . I have a feeling as I leave here of having been covered gently by paper and 'ad hoc-ed' to death." In those 17 intervening years, the Pentagon has been "restructured" and "streamlined" at least a half-dozen times.

All this is not to say that periodic overhaul of the Department of Defense is not something worth trying to do or that Mr. Fitchugh's 14-man panel has not given it a worthy try. The report (300 pages, 113 individual recommendations) is as awesome as the subject itself, in weight and complexity, and we don't pretend to have studied, let alone absorbed, every word of it. Still, it sounds sensible, and while we would like to reserve the right to return to it later in greater detail, some of its proposed reforms seem to be particularly logical and desirable.

Decision-making, the panel found, is overly centralized in the office of the Secretary of Defense; the burden is too much for one man; in the interests of decentralizing, the report recommends consolidating 27 separate

departments under the control of three new deputy secretaries (there is now one) in charge of three main categories: operations, resources (which is to say men and material), and testing and evaluation of weaponry. This would mean more authority down the line, and especially for the three services. The idea of breaking big things down into smaller, more manageable pieces, which strikes us as sound, runs through the entire report. Procurement would be reoriented toward more, and smaller, contracts, to discourage the blockbusters that enrich the beneficiary if all goes wrong, and spread the wealth, as it were, by way of encouraging a broader, more diffuse, industrial base for defense.

There is less that is positive to be said about the feature that has attracted the most attention: the apparent stripping of the Joint Chiefs of day-to-day operational responsibilities, leaving them with a planning and advisory role; this would mean creating a new operational staff structure under the deputy secretary for operations, and it has the look of something revolutionary. If you assume that the JCS today is effectively engaged in day-to-day operations. But in fact it would mostly confirm what Congress apparently intended all along, and what is already the case, while offering an opportunity to prune away overgrown and duplicating service staffs. To take the most striking example, the Joint Chiefs long ago lost day-to-day control over the Vietnam war to the theater commanders, whose chains of command run as a practical matter more or less directly to the White House.

There is admirable emphasis on the elimination of remaining discriminatory hiring practices in the Pentagon; a strong recommendation for an end, long overdue, to the degrading and corrupting practice of letting senators and congressmen scoop the Pentagon on the announcement of defense contracts in their states and districts, and a plea for less turnover and greater stability in military job assignments. A manly try is made to deal with the problem of cost overruns, including a new approach to contract-letting which would hopefully provide more prior testing of prototypes before making heavy expenditures. But given the research and development cost of prototypes the boom here will have to be seen to be believed. A question mark is left hanging over the nature and power of the office of the chief of the new operations staff. This will doubtless raise some anxieties about placing too much authority in the hands of one military man, if only because the panel apparently found itself incapable of defining this role. "There are lots of things that we felt we were not competent to say," Mr. Fitchugh observed, which in itself is enough to give you pause, considering the number of recommendations the groups did feel competent to make.

But that is the way it goes at the Department of Defense, which is unbelievably big and cumbersome and hideously expensive, and wasteful almost by definition, in considerable part because that is what it has to be. "If elected, I will go to the Pentagon," Sen. Eugene McCarthy once said, and most new Presidents have done just that, full of bright promises, and in hopes of making some real headway. Now that Mr. Nixon has done it, and has in hand a blueprint for yet another defense reformation, we wish him luck while remaining skeptical about how much headway he, or any man, can make—in the absence of a very drastic scaling down of our estimate of how much defense, in terms of variety as well as volume, is needed for national security.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Soviets, Egypt and Rogers

A key factor in Abdel Nasser's agreement to the American cease-fire proposal was undoubtedly an equivalent shift in Moscow's attitude. At the moment it almost seems as if Washington is in the process of making its point, since the Americans appear to regard it as possible to effectively supervise the proposed cease-fire. If the agreement includes Soviet assurances that it will not further expand its arms and military presence in the Egyptian hinterlands—and a cease-fire is hardly conceivable without such assurances—then at least a temporary halt will have been made in Moscow's advance into the Middle East.

But, as long as no agreement is reached in Israeli-Arab negotiations, the Communist leaders have no reason to withdraw their force of at least 10,000 men from Egypt; and during that time, which they could shorten or prolong almost at will, no one could prevent them from strengthening their political position there—except the Egyptians themselves, were they to recognize the danger represented by a Soviet imperialism masked as anti-Israel support.

In view of the Soviet advance into the Middle East, American policy is obviously largely concerned at present with keeping the door open to such a development inside Egypt.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 5, 1895

LONDON.—The Queen last evening gave a dinner party in honor of the Emperor Wilhelm in the Italian Room at Osborne. The Daily News says that the tables were set with plates brought specially from Windsor for the occasion, and with the aid of electric light the apartment was made to assume a very beautiful appearance. The company also included Lord Salisbury, Lord Lathom and the Emperor's suite.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1890

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Both Sen. Harding and Gov. Cox have received demands from suffragists for some action in Tennessee that would insure the ratification of the suffrage amendment when the special session of the State Assembly convenes Monday. The women report that they are lacking a few votes to insure passage and believe that action by either candidate can swing enough votes their way.



Japan's Sun Also Rises

By C. L. Sulzberger

ASPEN, Colo.—The coming superpower is not China but Japan which, by late this century or early next one, will possess the largest gross national product in the world. Such is the considered opinion of Herman Kahn, futurologist and director of the Hudson Institute, in his forthcoming book, "The Emerging Japanese Superstate: Challenge and Response" (Freeman-Hall, publisher).

After several visits and a study of Japan's prospects as a nation, Kahn concludes that in less than two generations it will boast the largest gross national product. He forecasts that by the end of this year Japan will pass the Soviet Union in per capita output and that by 2000 it will overtake the most advanced Western countries.

Right now, Kahn points out, Japan's GNP is "consistently growing at a rate twice that of the United States." He sees as a natural Japanese "hinterland" the 300 to 350 million people of non-Communist Pacific Asia much of whose population the Japanese "will simply incorporate, by one device or another, into their economic superstate, even while not moving them geographically." He concludes that:

"[I]f Japan continues to grow at rates comparable to those it has achieved in the last 20 years—and does so for another decade—or for the rest of the century—Japan surely will deserve to be judged the third most important international power in the world. It should far surpass in national power—in influence and political significance—its giant neighbor, China."

Military Future

These observations gain special importance against the background of Kahn's further prediction that Japan "is not unlikely eventually to strive to become a military superpower as well." He suspects the rise of Japan may prove comparable on the global scene to that of Prussia on the European scene a century ago. He says:

"I would predict that in a relatively short period of time during the early and mid-70s we may find a number of crucial changes occurring in Japanese attitudes toward defense of the home islands (including nuclear weapons), in foreign policy, in self-image and in national and international expectations."

Kahn believes the special structure of Japanese society with what we in America might call an extraordinary team spirit permits maximum application of the national talents. He also believes "Japan is very rich in the resources that count most—the right kind of people."

In applying to Japan the techniques of new analytical methods, Kahn stresses industrial production and military potential. He writes: "In recent years the Japanese have tended to save and invest about one third or more of their gross national product."

"This is the highest rate in the world, except for Kuwait, which is technically higher—but that is a very special case indeed. Thus the Japanese today save proportionately about one and one-half to three times as much as the European and North American nations do."

Economic Triumph

If one recalls Tokyo's World War II dream of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere it is fascinating to contemplate the likelihood that such ambitions may now be exceeded by nonmilitary means. Kahn concludes:

"It is a reasonable estimate that economically the Japanese today draw more from non-Communist Pacific Asia (or NOCOPA for short) than they could have reasonably expected to gain from the success of the old Japanese war goal of establishing a Japanese-dominated co-prosperity sphere. In particular, Australia almost certainly will supply—if it does not already—more raw materials than Japan could have expected from a puppet China."

Kahn's profession of futurology deals more with capabilities than intentions. He writes: "On the technological level, just because of their nuclear electrical power industry along the Japanese will be able, by 1975 or so, to produce several thousands of small nuclear weapons a year."

If one accepts this analysis in terms of postulating U.S. policy, Washington is worrying too much about China and not enough about Japan. Tokyo's requirements and desires must be fitted in to Washington's with a view not only to contemporary political convenience but also to logical diplomatic and military needs during the next generation.

Against this background it becomes even more evident how counterproductive barriers against textile imports from Japan will be in terms of the overall need for close U.S. ties with Tokyo during the uncertain future.

Reagan in the Rough

By Joseph Kraft

LOS ANGELES.—A favorite Hollywood Western tells the story of an aging gunslinger who freezes under the menace of a younger desperado who can beat him to the draw. And that's the way it seemed to be between Richard Nixon and Ronald Reagan on such matters as Vietnam and law and order and even the fight for the 1968 Republican nomination.

But all that was changed last week when the President had the governor and Sen. George Murphy to a small dinner at the Western White House. This time Mr. Nixon was easy and relaxed. When it came to taking pictures, the President moved the governor and the senator around as though they were his players. He was the undoubted top banana.

Behind this reversal of roles there is an unmistakable drop in the Reagan stock. The governor has accumulated all the political troubles that go with four years in the state house. The sick treasury he inherited has not responded to his doses of businesslike administration and rebates on property tax. His proposed increase in sales tax has had heavy going. Now state financial woes are showing up in ways directly felt by the voters.

The Schools

The Los Angeles school system, for example, is truly strapped for funds. There have been cuts in such things as money spent on books and paper. Teachers, who struck last year, still were on revolt. While some of the responsibility is local, many parents undoubtedly blame the governor.

The millions of persons directly dependent upon state outlays have also suffered. State employees have had scheduled raises postponed. There have been cuts in money for welfare and for mental hospitals. Money shortages have denied places at the university to qualified students.

Additionally, various supporters of the governor have forced him to adopt positions that alienate some of the electorate. A crumpled stand on pollution, made in deference to the oil interests, has gone down badly with California conservationists. Support for the growers in their effort to resist Cesar Chavez's organization of migrant workers has alienated many Mexican-Americans who often vote Republican.

Lastly, it appears that some of the dynamite has gone out of Reagan's best issue—campus violence. The governor apparently

was moving to oust Chancellor Roger Haynes of the Berkeley campus in the fall. But that coup has been blocked because Mr. Haynes has just suffered a mild heart attack. Moreover, at least some evidence suggests that the governor, after four years in office, is being blamed for violence on campus as much as he is praised for opposing it.

The likely upshot of all this is certainly not defeat for Mr. Reagan in this year's election. He has a massive campaign kitty and the best TV personality in the business. He still comes out in a role dear to California's special sense of its own superiority—as the new man fighting the corrupt old ways. In his campaign kickoff at the Republican State Convention last weekend, the governor lasted out again at an opposition lead by "the same old crowd of career politicians."

The Opposition

The Democratic opponent, Jess Unruh, happens to be one of the most astute political figures in the country. But he is very short of money. He has had to pick his campaign around a registration drive and an uninspiring appeal to plain folks expressed in the slogan, "Vote for a Man Called Jess." Years as a party leader and speaker of the state assembly have earned Mr. Unruh many enemies in his own party. It was not for nothing that the governor spoke in his weekend speech of "the political bossism we reject."

Even so, the once confident Reagan victory estimates have been adjusted downwards. Where the governor was once expected to repeat his million-vote majority of 1966, the talk now is of a margin of 300,000 votes. The appearance with the President down in San Clemente depressed a felt mood.

The fact is that Mr. Nixon can bring out some Republican voters the governor might otherwise not get.

Nationally, this means that Gov. Reagan and his brand of conservatism are probably not going much further than Sacramento. Much as George Wallace has been stuck in Alabama, Gov. Reagan has been bogged down in California. The President is well protected against the only visible threats from the radical right. And it is very hard now to believe the claims that his hard line on such subjects as Vietnam is merely a device to protect the country from a disastrous turn towards authoritarian rule.

The Conundrum Of John Kennedy

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON.—Ken O'Donnell, in an article in Life magazine, has shed interesting but not conclusive light on two matters of large historical importance—how John F. Kennedy came to choose Lyndon B. Johnson as his running mate in 1960, and whether Kennedy, had he lived, would have pursued the war in Vietnam to the extent that Johnson ultimately did.

O'Donnell—who was one of those closest to John Kennedy—relates a conversation in which Kennedy told him privately that he had chosen Johnson for vice-president in order to shuffle a strong rival out of the Senate Democratic leadership and into the comparative obscurity of the vice-presidency. This is entirely plausible, and a line of reasoning that occurred to some of those who tried at the time to analyze Kennedy's startling choice. Nevertheless, this explanation contradicts some others that have surfaced earlier, particularly the one that Johnson himself gave Philip Fetter of the Baltimore Sun. Fetter, in a magazine article published in 1964, quoted Johnson as saying that Kennedy told him he "should be sure one who would succeed if anything happened to him." But O'Donnell quotes Kennedy as having been confident that he was too healthy to die while in office.

Complex Motives

Nor is it likely that Kennedy would have risked losing the election for the secondary objective of getting Johnson out of the Democratic leadership; if he had thought that putting the blame on the ticket would cost him victory, he would hardly have done it. So the likelihood is that the explanation he gave O'Donnell is true—as are several other previously published explanations.

Most significant human actions are taken from a complex of motives, and there is no reason to believe that Kennedy's choice of Johnson was an exception. Having made it, it would be altogether understandable if, as a politician to the bone, he gave each of those who inquired the explanation meant to mollify his objection—like which in Ken O'Donnell's case was vehement.

Anyway, it is probable historical fact that Kennedy chose Johnson and Johnson accepted. But it may

always be a matter of speculation whether Johnson's ultimate accession to the presidency made significant difference in the nation's course in Vietnam.

O'Donnell, now a candidate for governor of Massachusetts, did it. He states flatly that Kennedy planned to pull out of Vietnam, once safely re-elected in the primary because he believed the war was no American interest that justified American involvement in an Asian war. In coming to this view, O'Donnell asserts, President was heavily influenced by Gen. Douglas MacArthur as by Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana.

Some Advisers

Others who believe through knowledgeable about Kennedy's views differ with that (although Theodore Sorenson, for one, has taken the same approach as O'Donnell). It often has been pointed out that Johnson ordered military intervention in 1965 while surrounded by virtually the same advisers who would have counseled Kennedy, had he lived. Moreover, it was Kennedy, not Johnson, who ordered the first substantial "escalation" in late 1961.

Curiously enough, Kennedy's major statements on the war are conflicting. On Sept. 2, 1961, he told Walter Cronkite: "In the final analysis, it is their war [the South Vietnamese] and it is up to them to win it or lose it. But a week later, on the Humble Birdley program, he said that South Vietnam 'went.' It was 'give the impression that the war of the future in Southeast Asia was China and the Communists.' The most significant factor in the conundrum, however, is not what Kennedy said, but what he had experienced. By late 1961 it must be remembered, he had suffered in the Bay of Pigs episode both a defeat and a disillusioning exposure to military solutions; he had tested himself against a redoubtable Khrushchev; in the missile crisis, he made plain to the world his personal strength in determination.

None of that proves that he would have refused to intervene in Vietnam. It does suggest, however, that he would not have been quite the same human and political creature as those that undertook only what Johnson in 1965 did on Richard M. Nixon in April, 1970.

Letters

Useful Imbalance

In regard to Dr. Edgar F. Bernheim's incredible attitude toward women (JETT, July 27, 1970), depicting them unfit for top jobs because of their physiological limitations, one can only thank God for that "raging hormonal imbalance" which enabled Sen. Margaret Chase Smith to stand calmly and courageously against the smear tactics employed by Sen. Joseph McCarthy when all but a handful of senators declared through the benefit of their male hormonal balance to hide behind attitudes of sheer fear and apathy and the good of the country be damned.

One can only thank God for the thousands of women in family and community life whose raging hormonal imbalances offset the rigid blind spots created by the cold, calculating, prejudicial decisions which have impeded progress in every human endeavor including law and medicine.

One can thank God for the raging hormonal imbalance which no doubt prompted a French woman physician to stand up to her Nazi tormentor and tell him a few truths about what medical ethics should be when she was ordered to experiment upon patients or risk being shot. Not one of her male colleagues openly defied the order.

Dr. Bernheim could learn, for example, that men suffer hormonal imbalances and even a menopause, the symptoms of which can be more subtly damaging to the powers of decision-making than the more acute symptoms in women. Further, the male menopause is often more drawn out. Studies have been initiated to determine whether the more severe menopause symptoms in women are not actually caused by the rejection accorded her for centuries once she had passed her childbearing years.

Certain conclusions are encouraging.

ing that women can, given education and interest, reach their greatest intellectual productivity after child-bearing years. Men, on the other hand, may be more handicapped in their stability and decision-making because of the neurological conditioning that makes them equated with virility. When they say that the male hormonal balance is not as it was, it is often expressed through an aggressive and punitive attitude and actions which are themselves equated with manliness and virility through the socialization of male child in our society.

—Mrs. M. G. C.

U.S. Elite

Joseph Kraft's hostility toward what he terms the educated "American elite" (JETT, July 29) is understandable. Revolutions are, after all, engendered by intellectuals serving as an admirable example. But behind Mr. Kraft's condemnation is, I think, an emotional rather than a rational response to any social change. To be underequipped the status quo is only the best of all possible worlds but is also mercifully limited in its resistance to one's own communal distant conveniently blocking a distant, distant war.

Such an emotional response seems to have no need for basic constitutional guarantees. It provincial status quo serves as substitute, and regards any deviations as the source of unrest.

Thus, Mr. Kraft proclaims: "Ku Klux Klan—'that unless students curb their exuberant different life styles' they are going to have to be reeducated." What way would he be enlightening see Mr. Kraft spell out what means by the "hard way."

DARLAN N. DIACHON
APO New York.

4 Italian Coalition Partners Agree to Colombo-Led Cabinet

ROME, Wednesday, Aug. 5 (UPI).—The moderate Italian Christian Socialist party (PSI) today gave the green light to Premier-designate Emilio Colombo to form a new, four-party center-left government for Italy. The three other parties had endorsed Mr. Colombo's platform Tuesday.

Police Wound Two Workers Near Venice

MESTRE, Italy, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Police today in the streets of Mestre, a suburb of Venice, opened fire on a group of about 100 metal workers and wounded two men.

A police spokesman said at least 100 metal workers were injured, one seriously. One of the two men hit by bullets also was reported in serious condition.

Among the injured was Ivone Bissolo, 45, a Communist member of parliament.

The three major metal workers unions announced a 24-hour general strike tomorrow in the entire Venice region to protest what they called police brutality in dealing with strikers.

Police said the shots were fired when a mob attacked a police car which had run into and injured a striker. Strikers also pulled a fire from two other vehicles, and then set the vehicles on fire.

The violence was the first major disturbance since rioting in the northern city of Reggio Calabria in March.

One man died and more than 100 were injured there. The strike for the Reggio Calabria disturbance was aimed at a government decision to select a rival as capital of the Calabria region.

Today's trouble was over money for metal workers employed in steel plants in the Mestre area. Workers want a \$9,000-a-year monthly bonus to bring their pay to the level of workers in large plants.

During the fighting, strikers tried rocks, chunks of coal and threw automobile tires at police. Cash and tires were used to erect barricades in several parts of Mestre, a main industrial suburb about three miles from Venice.

Tear Gas, Water Jets
Police used tear gas, jets of water from high pressure hoses, and nightstick charges to break up the crowd.

The trouble began yesterday when hundreds of strikers blocked traffic for 20 miles along the main highway between Venice and Padua.

Today, police said, about 2,000 men were engaged in street fighting which continued sporadically several hours. A police spokesman said the situation was calm by mid-afternoon.

Workers in another Venice suburb, Chioggia, smashed furniture in the town hall and built barricades during a protest demonstration over the refusal of authorities to give workmen free transportation to and from plants.

Police said the situation was calm by nightfall.

5 on High Court Report No Extra Income Up to July
WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Five justices of the Supreme Court have filed reports on their income earned between July 1 and June 30.

Although not required to file, the justices joined some 440 federal judges in submitting the reports. The last March by the Judicial Conference of the United States. Filing was Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices William J. Brennan Jr., Harry Blackmun, Potter Stewart and Hugo Black.

The Supreme Court clerk's office said it expected some reports from the remaining four justices. The five filing said they received no income from such extra-judicial services as lecturing, teaching, writing, serving as trustee, editor or director.

They also said they received no personal gifts of more than \$100 value except from members of their immediate families and had not accepted any excess expense reimbursement.

Protesters Defy Norway Police
VOLDE, Norway, Aug. 4 (AP).—Demonstrators protesting the building of a new water tunnel through the mountain side today defied a second police ultimatum to disperse.

The 100 remaining demonstrators lined the path of bulldozers, they faced a food shortage until a seaplane landed on a nearby lake, bringing fresh supplies.

They are trying to hold up preliminary construction for a new water station that will drain the lake from the fall. One of the leaders of the action, Sigurd Aloy, said that the demonstrators would hold out "to the bitter end."

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SPECIAL SERVICE IN CERVIA—Some 200 hungry persons (mostly foreigners) thought it would be fun to eat "pasta nell'acqua" on the beach of Cervia, Italy. So they held a spaghetti-in-the-water party, and finished off 300 pounds of it.

Seabed Zones For Nations Are Proposed

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—France and Britain today suggested that the seabed lying outside national jurisdictions should be divided into zones to be allocated to states for exploitation of mineral resources.

The proposals were made in two separate working papers presented to the 42-nation United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed, which began a four-week session here yesterday.

The division of the international seabed into zones—or blocks, as the British paper described them—differs from an American draft treaty presented yesterday, which stipulated that the whole of the international area should be open to use by all states.

Depth Beyond 650 Feet
The international area should begin at depths beyond 650 meters (about 650 feet), the U.S. draft said.

The French paper recommended that the division into zones should apply only to the exploitation of hydrocarbons, which requires fixed drilling installations.

For manganese nodules lying loose on the sea floor, exploitation rights should be granted to all applicants simply through registering with an international authority, the French paper said.

Experts have estimated that cobalt, copper and manganese ore to be found in these nodules are enough to cover the world's needs for 400,000 years.

The British paper suggested that blocks of the international seabed should be big enough to permit efficient exploitation but small enough to allow fair opportunities to all states.

The states to which blocks were allocated by an international authority would be responsible for subcontracting to operators under their own legislation, it said.

U.S. Ambassador Christopher E. Phillips said later that the main difference between the American draft and the French and British positions was that the United States preferred that licenses should be awarded independently of any geographical allocation made on a state basis.

Survey at Rome University Shows Only 5% of Students Are Radicals
ROME, Aug. 4 (AP).—The Rome University has found that student radicals comprise scarcely 5 percent of its enrollment of 100,000.

Moreover, most of them belong to wealthy or upper-middle-class families, with the working class contributing few, if any, protesters.

The finding was announced by the Moral and Social Science Center of Rome University. The university has been frequently troubled and often damaged by student protest activities for several years.

The researchers found that only 5 percent of the students "actively and continuously" took part in the protest movement. About 10 percent were involved occasionally while 33.3 percent attended only some debates among the students. The majority, or 51.2 percent, was never involved.

Of the militants, 50 percent belonged to families with incomes of \$7,000 or more a year. None came from the \$1,500-a-year income group, which includes the overwhelming majority of workers.

Official government statistics show, however, that only 4 percent of Italian university students come from the working class.

Ex-Cons Offer Professional Advice To Firm's Drive Against Shoplifters

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Convicted shoplifters were invited yesterday to apply their skills to help thwart others in their profession.

The invitation came in a classified advertisement in the Times of London placed by a London company that supplies display cases to stores. The company said it was seeking "advice on security arrangements and precautions from retired convicted shoplifters."

A company spokesman said 18 men had phoned to offer their services, most of them supplying false names.

Some of the applicants provided impressive credentials, said the spokesman. One man described himself as the world's finest shoplifter and said he had 13 years behind bars to prove it.

The company has invited all the applicants to a seminar to discuss the project. It has rigged up a mock shop to test the skills of the applicants.

Opposition Leader Soares Forced to Leave Portugal
By Richard Eder
MADRID, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Mario Soares, the Portuguese Socialist leader, drove across the border into Spain last night after being told by police in Lisbon that he would be arrested if he were still in Portugal by nightfall.

He was reportedly en route to Paris, according to the Associated Press.

Mr. Soares, 45, one of the principal figures of the Portuguese opposition, indicated that he might return later to face whatever formal charges were placed against him.

He had gone to Lisbon Saturday to attend the funeral of his father. Although not technically in exile, he has been living abroad recently—mostly in Rome and Paris—and the Portuguese government had indicated that he would face prosecution if he returned.

According to Mr. Soares, who is spending the day here and plans to drive to France tonight, he was summoned yesterday morning by one of the directors of the PIDE, or political police, Pereira Carvalho.

Mr. Carvalho told him that he would be sorry to use the occasion of his father's funeral—which took place Sunday—to jail him, but that he would be forced to do so if Mr. Soares did not leave the country before evening.

Mr. Soares emphasized that he had not left in order to avoid facing a trial.

He had been informed, he said, that two indictments had been drawn up charging him with maintaining the reputation of Portugal, and of promoting separatism. These charges apparently refer to speeches he has made abroad criticizing Portugal's colonial policy.

The two charges, he said, carry penalties that could total as much as 12 years in jail.

The reason he left, he said, was what he called a "technical" one. Portugal's courts are now in summer recess and do not convene until October. Because of the backlog of cases, his own could not be called until next January or February.

Were he to submit to arrest now, he said, he would have to remain immobilized in jail for six or seven months until his case came up.

Subway Perils Rome Buildings

ROME, Aug. 4 (AP).—Several thousand persons were ordered to evacuate their homes along one of Rome's busiest avenues today because subway construction made the buildings unsafe.

Completion of a subway network has been put off for years because virtually every new tunnel runs into an archeological site and work must be stopped. This time, subway crews ran into another problem as they burrowed beneath the Via Appia Nuova, a major artery leading out of the city to the south.

Last week, about 100 buildings along the broad avenue developed cracks. Today, public safety officials closed a quarter-mile stretch of the busy street, ordered about 60 buildings evacuated and halted excavations.

Bolivia Cabinet Quits in Complex Power Struggle

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 4 (UPI).—The Bolivian cabinet resigned today in a complex struggle for power inside the government and the armed forces which rejected the resignation of President Alfredo Ovando Candia.

The mass resignation followed a series of meetings and brought to a climax the political crisis created by the resignation of the leftwing minister of information, Alfredo Bailey, July 27. He charged that rightwingers had stifled the "revolution" and were plotting to overthrow President Ovando.

The president announced today he had presented his resignation to the armed forces but that it was rejected.

Minutes later, the Interior Minister, Col. Juan Ayroza, presented his resignation. Soon afterward the entire cabinet resigned, leaving the president free to name a new one.

A short time later, the three armed forces commanders met but made no announcement. There has been widespread speculation about a new coup in Bolivia since Mr. Bailey's resignation.

Brazilian Envoy Dies Violently

THE HAGUE, The Netherlands, Aug. 4 (AP).—A Brazilian diplomat, Paulo Dionisio de Vasconcelos, 35, was found dead in a car near here today, police reported.

His bloodstained body was found at Scheveningen early this morning. Police have not yet established whether Mr. de Vasconcelos was murdered or committed suicide. They said that a slash wound on the neck appeared to have caused death.

Mr. de Vasconcelos was second secretary for economic and trade affairs at the Brazilian Embassy.

His bloodstained body was found at Scheveningen early this morning. Police have not yet established whether Mr. de Vasconcelos was murdered or committed suicide. They said that a slash wound on the neck appeared to have caused death.

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Lank Leonard Dies; Created Comic Strip 'Mickey Finn'

MIAMI, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Frank E. (Lank) Leonard, 74, creator of the comic strip "Mickey Finn," died today at Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Mr. Leonard began the strip about a decade ago in 1959, but the focus attention soon turned to Mickey's uncle, Phil. The uncle played golf and poker, smoked cigars and got into trouble—qualifications that led to his election as sheriff. Just a few days ago, Phil did what the cartoonist had never expected him to. He married a young girl, named Minerva Mutton.

Mr. Leonard bowed to the will of his readers in allowing the wedding. After a number of letters and some pleas by people who stopped him in the street, he drew a ballot in the comic strip. Readers voted, 30 to 1, that Phil should marry the girl.

Known as "Lank" since he played basketball at Port Chester (N.Y.) High School, the 6-foot-2-inch artist was graduated from the Eastman College of Art in New York. He played professional basketball briefly before serving in the Army during World War I.

He later became a traveling salesman for a sporting-goods firm, but he always wanted to be a cartoonist. So he took a correspondence course, studied nights at the Chicago Academy of Fine Arts and the Art Students League in New York, and left his \$130-a-week job to become an \$11-a-week inkerman at the Brad Strokes, a New York producer of animated cartoons.

Mr. Leonard sold sports drawings to Ring magazine, then drew a daily sports cartoon for the George Matthews Adams Syndicate, which was carried by the New York Sun.

"Mickey Finn," originated for the McNaught Syndicate, still appears in several hundred papers in the United States and Canada. During the last year and a half, much of the drawing has been done by Mr. Leonard's assistant, Morris Weiss.

Marshall Turnbull
QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 4 (UPI).—Marshall Turnbull, 54, an engineer and a leader in the development of the nuclear navy, died last night.

Mr. Turnbull had been director of engineering at the Quincy shipbuilding division of General Dynamics since January of this year. As a Navy officer, Mr. Turnbull served as senior technical officer for the Navy and the Atomic Energy Commission in the pioneering stages of feasibility studies, conceptual and final design and production of the world's first nuclear-powered ship, the U.S. Navy submarine Nautilus.

Later, as nuclear-power superintendent, he planned and implemented procedures and facilities for nuclear work at the Portsmouth, N.H., Naval Shipyard, where he supervised construction of two nuclear submarines and the first overhaul of the Nautilus.

His Navy career ranged from sea duty aboard destroyers through an adviser to the national police.

The Tupamaros, a leftist guerrilla organization, has demanded the release of 150 political prisoners for the American and the Brazilian. The government has refused to negotiate.

The terrorists Friday seized Dan Mitrione, 50, of Richmond, Ind., and Brazilian Consul Aloysio Mares Dias Gomide, 41. Two U.S. diplomats, attaché Nathan Rosenfeld, 48, of Herkimer, N.Y., and Second Secretary Gordon Jones, of San Luis Obispo, Calif., foiled kidnapping attempts the same day.

Mr. Mitrione was in Uruguay as an adviser to the national police.

Uruguay Nuncio Offers Aid to Free Kidnapped Men
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Aug. 4 (UPI).—The Vatican has offered its help in efforts to gain the release of an American and a Brazilian kidnapped by anti-government Tupamaros terrorists. The government seized four more suspected Tupamaros and a cache of weapons.

Papal Nuncio Augustin Sepinsky issued a statement last night saying, "In any way, in any circumstance and at any time, I can be of help. I am here." Msgr. Sepinsky said he was speaking in the name of Pope Paul VI.

He pleaded for the lives of the kidnapped men "in the name of the most sacred principles of humanity."

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France Relaxes Exchange Controls

By Henry Gieger

PARIS, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Almost a year after France acknowledged its financial condition by devaluing the franc, the government, the sign of recovery, has lifted exchange controls for individuals.

Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told the weekly L'Express in an interview that appeared yesterday.

Today, millions of Frenchmen with nothing more serious on their minds than the vacation weather learned that they no longer faced any serious currency restrictions for travel abroad. The equivalent of \$720 will now be allowed each resident over the age of ten for travels outside the country compared to \$306 up to now. The new figure is well over the estimated average expenditure.

The great bulk of Frenchmen intending to go abroad for the summer have already left, the measure appeared to have more psychological than practical effects in the immediate future.

Regulations on business transfers were also loosened but controls on large movements of capital were maintained. Although the movement of capital has been completely reversed since the summer days of last summer, the government was taking no chances.

Germany's Economic Boom Seems to Be Losing Steam

By Henry Gieger

FRANKFURT, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The German economic boom appears to have flattened out. Demand for the country's goods is up to now the main driving force behind the economy, it is now thought.

The latest Economics Ministry figures show that new orders for goods were worth 7.5 percent in the June quarter than in the same 1969 period. However, as into account an estimated increase in prices of at least 10 percent in the sector, actual order volume was only 5.3 percent higher.

Investments and the temporary tax surcharge of 10 percent. Both the Federation of Industry and the Trades Union Federation opposed the government's measures which they said would only accelerate the downward trend they claimed to see in the economy.

Spokesmen for both sides said the latest figures confirmed what they maintained at the time.

At the end of July, net reserves stood at \$3.66 billion, nearly triple what they were last August 2 when the devaluation was suddenly announced. In the last four months alone, the reserves have risen by \$1.2 billion.

The recovery began in earnest with the revaluation of the West German mark last November, a measure that the French government had counted upon when devaluing its own currency.

U.K. Reserves Up in July, Even With Dock Strike

By Henry Gieger

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Britain's official reserves backing the pound rose by \$2 million (\$4.8 million) in July—the first full month of the new Conservative government, the Treasury announced today.

The latest rise brought reserves of gold, convertible foreign currency, and Special Drawing Rights to \$11.8 billion (\$2.8 billion). July was the 11th month in succession that reserves have risen.

The increase in July compares with a June rise of \$10 million, and so far in 1970 official reserves have soared \$112 million despite heavy debt repayments.

The Treasury did not publish any details of foreign debt repayments in July but the increase was regarded by London's business district as satisfactory. July had been a bad month for the pound, encompassing the first national dock strike in 44 years.

The recovery program was a gamble, but consumption did drop while exports rose, particularly to West Germany after revaluation. A measure that the French government had counted upon when devaluing its own currency.

The recovery program called for restrictions on internal demand and the transfer of production to export markets. Internal demand was to be held back through restrictions on consumer credit as well as on credit to business and through incentives to save.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Eric A. Trigg, 47, has been named area general manager—continental Europe, the Near East and North Africa—for Alcan Aluminum. Mr. Trigg, who also becomes managing director of Alcan Aluminum SA, Geneva, replaces M.E. de Souza Farnes, who remains chairman of Alcan Aluminum SA and consultant to Mr. Trigg.



Richard C. Horstmeier

W. Herbert Schmah, 54, managing director of Uniroyal Ltd., U.K., has been named divisional president of Uniroyal International. Mr. Schmah, to be based in New York, will be replaced in Britain by W. Lindsay Wylie, formerly general manager of Uniroyal's fiber and textile division.

Trans World Airlines has named Richard C. Horstmeier regional manager for customer services international to be based in Paris.

Unit in Senate Approves Bill On Foreign Bank Accounts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—The Senate Banking Committee approved today a bill giving the Treasury Department discretionary authority to investigate records of U.S. residents with foreign bank accounts.

The bill also authorizes the Treasury to order banks to keep records on customer checks and deposits, and to require government agencies to share information with the Treasury.

Persons must report when they take currency out of the country if the amount is more than \$10,000 at any one time, or more than \$30,000 annually.

Civil and criminal penalties are provided in the bill for persons who attempt to evade the reporting requirements.

Merck Cancels Reuter's

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Merck and Co. and National Starch and Chemical Corp. said today negotiations toward a merger have been terminated by mutual consent. A preliminary merger agreement was announced last Tuesday.

U.S. Auto Sales Trailing '69 Pace

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (WP).—The U.S. auto industry sold 440,514 new cars last month, not far behind the 462,232 sales reported in July, 1969.

General Motors dealers sold 324,073 cars, down from 330,027 last year. Ford Motor dealers sold 181,588 cars, off from 202,833 a year ago.

Company Reports

Company	1970	1969
Anaconda Co.		
Revenue (millions)	280.9	354.3
Profits (millions)	26.17	32.61
Per Share	1.29	1.49

CAB Examiner Clears Merger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—A Civil Aeronautics Board examiner has recommended approval of the proposed merger of Northwest and Northeast Airlines.

The merger, if approved by the full board, would move the combined firm to sixth place among the nation's carriers with a combined revenue of over \$600 million.

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U.S. Productivity Rose in Quarter

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—Productivity advanced by a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 3.1 percent in the second quarter, the Bureau of Labor Statistics said yesterday, reversing the 2.52 percent decline set in the first three months of the year.

The average annual growth rate of output per man-hour last year was 0.7 percent.

Price Boosts Confirmed By Chrysler

3.8 Percent Planned On '71 Truck Models

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (WP).—Chrysler Corp. has confirmed it is tentatively planning a price increase of about \$100 per unit and a major cutback in warranty coverage on the new-model Dodge trucks.

Prices Wind Up Mixed In Light N.Y. Trading

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT).—Working their way out of an early decline, prices on the New York stock exchange closed mixed today in another session of relatively slow trading.

Price declines led advances at the close by 62 to 569. A 2-to-1 downside ratio prevailed in earlier trading.

Glaucous closed mixed after trending lower in early trading. Whit Denny was up 3/8 at 104 7/8. Memorex rose 2 at 52. Polaroid 1 1/2 at 60 and Xerox 1 3/8 at 71 7/8.

Burroughs was off 1/8 at 94. University Computing, which reported lower second-quarter figures was off 5/8 at 18 1/2.

Market indexes, however, managed to finish with small gains. The Dow Jones industrial average was off 5.48 points at 11 a.m., but moved steadily upward from that level, closing with a gain of 2.94 at 755.50.

The exchange's composite index was off 0.27 at the day's low and finished with a gain of 0.06 at 41.96.

Price Changes Small

Closing price changes for individual issues were as narrow as those for the overall indexes. Only three of the 30 Dow components showed changes of a point or more. They were International Nickel, up 1 3/8 at 40 1/8, on its report of a sharp increase in profits; Du Pont, up a point, to 122 1/4; and General Foods, up a point, to 75 1/2.

Volume, meanwhile, edged up to 8.31 million shares from 7.65 million shares yesterday. Institutional activity continued at a low level with 40 trades of 10,000 shares or more, compared with 41 yesterday and last week's daily average of 67.

Some market observers credited the afternoon strength to Washington reports that U.S. officials had expressed hope that a ceasefire in the Middle East might be worked out within a week.

Fed Report

The firmer tone, they added, also was aided by reports of a speech by Thomas O. Waage—in which the vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York forecast a sharp reduction in the rate of inflation over the next 18 months if current Fed strategies are maintained.

Robert Stovall, a partner of Reynolds & Co., said many institutional investors appeared to be "hopelessly bearish." These institutions, he said, did not participate in the market's rebound from its low in late May and now "are trying to talk the market down as they'll have another chance."

Price changes among the 15 most-active stocks reflected patterns in the general list. Eight of them declined and seven rose.

The biggest winner was Merck, which jumped 3 1/8, to 83 3/8, on news of the cancellation of its proposed merger with National Starch. Merck's stock had fallen 11 points since the proposal was announced last week, apparently in reaction to fears that National Starch would be a drag on Merck's earnings growth. National Starch, meanwhile, fell 2 points, to 23 7/8.

AMC is the only firm to show a sales increase for the year to date. It has delivered 155,661 cars up from 149,020 in the January-July period last year. For the industry as a whole, there were 4.61 million sales so far this year compared to 5.04 million in the 1969 period.

Northwest earned \$51.47 million last year on revenue of \$468 million, while troubled Northeast lost \$28.84 million on revenue of \$122 million.

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9% DEMAND DEPOSITS: After Mexican taxes, earning 9% payable quarterly, here's total liquidity for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit represents a priority claim upon the resources of an Industrial Development Bank. Minimum investment: \$2,000 U.S. Dollars.

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Company	1970	1969
Armstrong Rubber		
Revenue (millions)	37.0	62.1
Profits (millions)	2.11	2.15
Per Share	1.23	1.26

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1970

[illegible]

Montreal Stocks

[illegible]

Market Fund I	1.00	1.00
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[illegible]

Closing prices on Aug. 4, 1970

[illegible]

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PEANUTS

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I'M NOT INTERESTED IN MONEY.

WOULD ALSO BE DOING THE COMMUNITY A SERVICE.

THE COMMUNITY DOESN'T WANT ME TO WALK THE STREETS WITHOUT A LEASH, AND REFUSES TO ALLOW ME TO VOTE IN GENERAL ELECTIONS.

WOULD PROBABLY GET TO MEET SOME AIRLINE STEWARDESSES.

I'LL SELL!

B.C.

I THINK YOU SHOULD ADD MORE STEPS, EACH ONE HIGHER THAN THE LAST, THEN USE THEM AS A METHOD OF ASCENSION.

SUPID FEMINISTS.

MAIL ABNER

YOU'D BE FAINTIN' IN HORROR IF YOUR NOSE WAS WORTH TH' PAPER IT'S PRINTED ON!

THAT REMINDS ME! THAT'S SUMPTIN' PRINTED ON THIS PAPER 'BOUT MAH NOSE!! WHAT DO IT SAY?

IT SAYS HER NOSE-GLANDS BIN TRANS-PLANTED!

ANY-VEST-SHE GOT A THOUSAND DOLLARS--

SHE CAN'T SMELL NOTHIN'--AN-SHE'S RICH!!

SHE'D MAKE TH' IDEAL WIFE FO' EITHER ONE O' US!!

BEETLE BAILEY

BEETLE, YOU IDIOT! DON'T YOU HAVE BRAINS ENOUGH TO KNOW YOU'D GET STUCK IN THAT SWAMP?

I WAS JUST FOLLOWING THE GENERAL.

MISS PEACH

THIS IS MY NEW CAR.

LEMON. LEMON. LEMON.

THIS CAR IS A LEMON.

UH, GREAT LITTLE CAR, THE LEMON.

BUZZ SAWYER

FUNNY! I THOUGHT I HEARD A CAT IN HERE?

HAW! MUST BE A RECORDING.

EXCEPT THE MACHINE ISN'T RUNNING... SURELY HE'S NOT INSIDE IT?

AGAIN IZZARD THE WIZARD THROWS HIS VOICE.

WIZARD OF ID

HELLO ZEKE.

HELLO YOUR MAJESTY.

HOWE THE WIFE AND DOB?

ONE AND THE SAME.

REX MORGAN M.D.

I'M SORRY, BRICE!

OKAY, BEFORE WE LEAVE, I'D BETTER GO BACK AND PAY FOR THAT STAK AND WE DIDN'T EAT!

I'LL WAIT IN THE CAR FOR YOU!

WELL, I'M GLAD YOU'RE NOT ASLEEP! MISS GALE JUST CALLED IN AND SAID SHE WAS GOING TO STOP BY TO SEE YOU IN A HALF HOUR OR SO!

POGO

YES, THE PENULTIMATE PERQUISITE ARE PERENNIAL--

AND PRAGMATICAL IN THE JUDICIAL GENERALITIES.

INDUBITABLY IN THE INQUISITIES, RIGHT?

RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT!

HOW MANY OF 'EM WAS THERE?

RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT! RIGHT!

RIP KIRK

IT'S AMAZING TO LEARN THAT UNTIL RECENTLY HE WAS ALIVE.

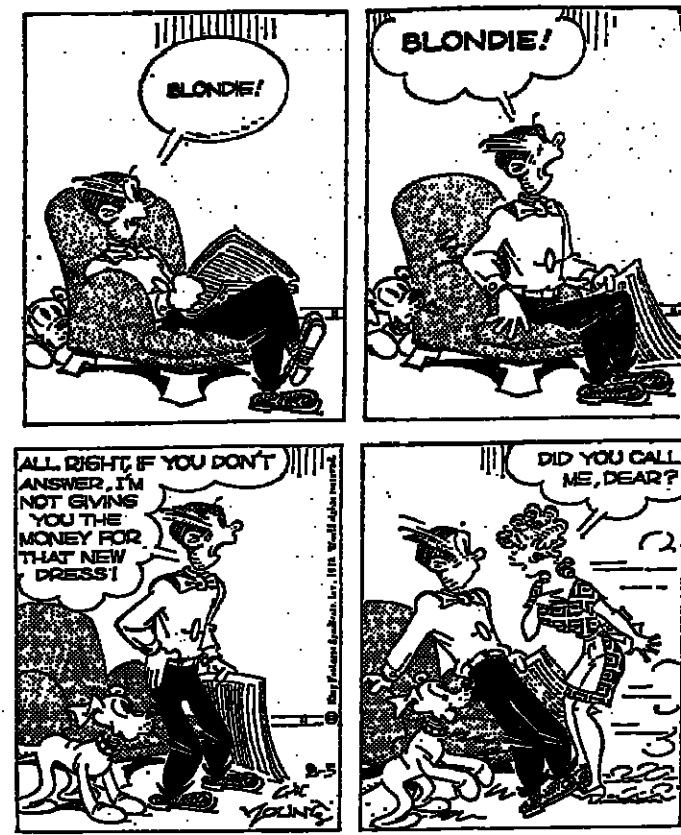
HE DIED QUIETLY OF THE INFRIMITIES OF AGE. NOW THAT YOU'VE SEEN THIS PLACE, THE ONLY THING HE POSSESSED, SHALL WE GO? ITS SALE WILL BARELY PAY HIS FUNERAL EXPENSES.

YOUR GREAT-GRANDFATHER LIVED A STRANGE AND LONELY LIFE, MISS FORBES, BUT HE NEVER HARMED ANYONE.

NO, YOU GO, MR. STONE. I WILL STAY FOR THE NIGHT.

YOU'D STAY HERE ALONE?

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

One of the top writer-players in the bridge world, Edgar Kaplan, gives the diagrammed deal as an illustration of the need for the declarer to adopt a flexible plan in duplicate bridge.

The bidding was straightforward. When North bid and rebid diamonds, South had enough to bid the no-trump game. If South had been the dealer, the bidding would have been precisely similar: South would have rebid clubs, and North would have bid the no-trump game.

West led the heart five, and South counted his tricks. He had three sure tricks in the major suits, and needed to make six in the minors before the defenders could cash any hearts.

Clubs offered a chance of developing the required tricks, but a three-trick break in that suit was against the odds, offering about one chance in three. South made the right play to combine his chances in the minors.

He won the first trick in dummy with the heart ace, and led the singleton club. East ducked, South won with the king and turned his attention to diamonds. He ducked a trick to East, playing for the promising chance of a three-two division.

East persevered with hearts, but South won and continued diamonds, cashing nine tricks.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♦	Pass	2♦	Pass
2♦	Pass	3NT	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	R	T	S	M	A	M	M	A	D	I	O
R	E	N	T	A	R	I	E	L	O	X	I
I	N	T	O	X	I	C	I	A	T	E	S
A	N	O	N	E	X	I	T	E	N	T	S
I	L	S	E	S	A	N	R				
A	C	O	N	O	V	A	R	I	S	H	E
A	E	O	G	P	O	M	A	D	E	L	I
F	E	E	N	A	L	L	D	E	I	S	K
R	E	E	S	A	L	O	I	E	H	E	L
A	S	S	O	R	T	E	R	E	H	E	R
H	U	M	I	D	O	R	S	E	R	I	A
Q	U	O	R	E	D	R	E	D	R	A	N
B	E	L	L	M	E	I	S	E	H	I	R
O	S	T	E	S	L	O	E	S	S	I	T

DENNIS THE MENACE



SURE, IT'S PEANUT BUTTER! AND IT WORKS JUST LIKE CEMENT!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CADEY

IMNEC

RUMABI

HOYLUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

WITH

How he paid his assistant.

BOOKS

ALBERT CAMUS
Of Europe and Africa
By Conor Cruise O'Brien. Modern Masters: Viking. 106 pp. Hardcover \$4.95. Paperback \$1.65.

FRANTZ FANON
By David Caute. Modern Masters: Viking. 116 pp. Hardcover \$4.95. Paperback \$1.65.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THE Modern Masters series, edited by Frank Kermode in England, consists of long essays by distinguished critics on "men who have changed and are changing the life and thought of our age." Viking brought out three books in the series this spring and will bring out another three this fall, in simultaneous hardcover and paperback editions. By choosing to review only two of the first three, I mean no disrespect for Alasdair MacIntyre's "Herbert Marcuse." Mr. MacIntyre contends that "almost all of Marcuse's key positions are false," and proves it. But Marcuse, like the Hindu hoop, seems to have had his day; even the young no longer wear his slogans as a sort of sandwich board advertising the revolution.

Whereas Albert Camus and Frantz Fanon go on speaking urgently to the contemporary sensibility. Moreover, they complement each other, having both died young without adequate replacements, having shared a language (French), a profession (Algeria), a philosophical father-figure (Jean-Paul Sartre) and a cultural schizophrenia (Europe versus Africa). That the white novelist and the black doctor should have arrived at such different solutions to the same moral problem (colonialism) is a tragedy more keenly felt because it appears likely to repeat itself.

Of Camus, Conor Cruise O'Brien writes: "No other writer, not even Conrad, is more representative of the Western consciousness and conscience in relation to the non-Western world. The inner drama of his work is the development of this relation, under increasing pressure and in increasing anguish. . . . Imaginatively, Camus both flinched from the realities of his position as a Frenchman of Algeria, and also explored with increasing subtlety and honesty the nature and consequences of his flinching."

Thus in "The Stranger" Europeans have names, Arabs do not, not even the Arab Mersault shoots. The shooting itself is considered irrelevant. But, according to Mr. O'Brien, the killing of a man is never irrelevant. Did Camus conceive of the nameless Arab as somehow less than a man? Would a European court in Algiers sentence a European to death for killing an Arab who had drawn a knife on him? Mr. O'Brien suggests that Camus in the second half of the novel simply denies colonial reality. Like his play "Caligula," "The Stranger" concerns the "truth of feeling—the artist's truth." But Caligula carried that truth to a hideous extreme. Is it that Caligula, "fascinating but odious on the historic European stage, becomes humdrum, acceptable, and finally endearing under the African sun?"

Such socio-political criticism may be suspect; it still seems more useful than the Freudian criticism, which decides the Arab was really Mersault's mother. And Mr. O'Brien makes it work the whole of Camus's career. In "The Plague," a journalist comes to Oran to investigate medical conditions in Arab quarter; once people of them European—start to hear no more about it. There followed the break in Communist period, the published stories in "The Kingdom" and, finally, "Fall."

Mr. O'Brien plays some trick if one can dismiss Camus's planation of his intentions "The Stranger," why should accept at face-value Simone Beauvoir's disingenuous assertion that "The Stranger" is not a roman à clef? Does anybody still think Camus was argument with Sartre? As wisest most of his arguments which doesn't prevent him being morally and philosophically preposterous half the time. But the thesis holds. He chosen his mother (his mother over justice (independence Algeria). Camus explored consequences brilliantly in "Fall." Irony became a Wes intellectual life-style.

Frantz Fanon hadn't the solutions either of irony of the absurd. The while intellectual could play his joke on absurdity of life by refusing abide by the logic of it. The black intellectual, simply survive, needed something in Fanon found it in "the essential necessity of collective violence for the colonized people. Violence alone, he said, 'lence committed by the people . . . organized and educated the masses to understand its truths. . . . It is a 'cleansing force,' freeing 'the native' of his inferiority complex and in his despair and anger."

David Caute follows Fanon from his birth in the Antilles to his education in the psychiatric practice, first with the "Negritude" of Aimé Césaire and Léopold Senghor (both of whom would betray trust when they assumed power), disappointment with Paris intellectuals like Sartre who sponsored him, cooperation with the Algerian terrorist diplomatic career and deal from leukemia at age 36. The conceptual motion is from "Black Skin, White Masks" ("rationalist-abstract methodology") to "The Wretched of the Earth" ("romantic and chills" visions of a redeeming apocalypse).

If he owed his schemata Sartre; and if the sources of psychological theory were piously eclectic; and if his acceptance of African "national boundaries arbitrarily defined European powers seems a verse; and if his hope for African peasantry as a revolutionary vanguard seems what does it matter? The man who abhorred violence became the poet-prophet of its puerile utility, not because some personal aberration, because of history. We may argue about the inevitability that violence, but we cannot say we don't deserve it.

Mr. Leonard is a book reviewer for The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS

1 Sap

5 Boarding device

9 Cut

13 Asian river

14 Pocotello campus

17 Pro

18 Put in place

19 Furniture items

21 Dye workers

22 European river

23 Stir the fire

24 Plus values

26 Utah

29 Splashes against

31 More miffed

37 Clock dial number

38 Land map

39 Humble abode

35 African lake

36 Short time, for short

37 Store away

39 Early Irishman

42 Athens

44 Sarah Jewett

45 Rook

46 Lament

49 Seaside area

52 Nettle

54 Loss force

55 Mutt-scaled peak

56 Jacket

57 You love: Lat.

58 Wallet items

59 Torn

DOWN

1 Verse maker

2 Persian name

3 New travel realm

4 Most forward

5 Ages, as cheese

6 Look up to

7 Assemble

8 Greek letter

9 Furnace man

10 Passage

11 Roman way

12 Spreads hay

15 Indolent

16 Item for dunking

20 Obstinately Colloc.

22 Scottish city

24 European region

25 Dried tubers

26 Extinguish

27 Cheer

28 Headdress

30 Type of rock

32 Roman period

35 More immature

37 Difficulty

38 Leather work

41 Barnyard area

42 Metal plates

43 High in pitch

45 Metric unit

46 Platform for Demosthenes

47 Campus ordeal

48 French town

49 Shortly

51 Spring period

53 Greek letter

Expo Hurler Pitches 3-Hitter

McGinn a Danger to Pirates

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—For a few occasions, danger to the Montreal Expos was posed by the Montreal Expos season than to the teams he has against.

Between starts against the Pirates, the former Notre Dame hurler had pitched a complete game. Facing the National League's Eastern Division leaders, though, he allowed two hits in the first and one in the second but none in the last seven innings.

He walked six and hit a batter, but the Pirates, who had scored 30 runs in their previous two games, couldn't bring anyone across the plate.

The victory gave the Expos a 6-5 lead in the season series between the teams. Montreal also has given

the Mets trouble, winning eight of the 12 games.

On Aug. 6, Mets 1.

Ferguson Jenkins held New York hitless for six innings and finished with a three-hitter, hurling Chicago to a 6-1 victory that extended the Mets' losing streak to three games.

Astros 7, Braves 5, 3.

Run-scoring singles by Joe Morgan and Doug Rader in the seventh gave Houston a 7-5 victory over Atlanta in the first game, but the Braves took the second 3-1, as Tom Seaver pitched a six-hitter for his first complete game since recovering from a broken collarbone.

Cardinals 4, Phillies 1.

St. Louis, who recently lost 17 of 19 games, won its fifth straight with a 4-1 decision over Philadelphia.

Padres 10, Reds 3.

Ollie Brown knocked in five runs with a homer and a double, powering San Diego past Cincinnati, 10-3.

Giants 5, Dodgers 2.

Skip Pridick pitched a four-hitter for his first major league complete game and Willie McCovey clouted a three-run homer as San Francisco beat Los Angeles, 5-2.

Twins 2, Brewers 1, 4.

In the American League, Bob Burda's two-run homer helped Milwaukee to a 4-2 triumph after Minnesota won the first game of a double-header, 3-1.

Senators 4, Tigers 0.

Mike Epstein's two-run single capped a four-run outburst in the third that carried Washington past Detroit, 4-0 triumph.

Royals 7, White Sox 2.

Bob Johnson walked six hit a batter and threw a wild pitch but gave up just four hits as Kansas City beat Los Angeles, 7-2.

Angels 5, Athletics 0.

California beat Oakland, 5-0, behind Rudy May's five-hitter and a four-run explosion in the fourth.

Peppone, Durocher United: 3e It for Better or Worse

By Robert Lipsyte

Joe Peppone has been a Chicago Cub for seven days now. "I feel real good about it. It's one of the best things that's happened to me in all my life," he said. He is the Cub's starting center fielder. ("I always liked the outfield better," he said, "at first base you don't have so much time to think about your hitting"). He got his first few games (Joe Peppone, said Ted Williams last year, "should of been a \$100,000 allplayer, with his talent").

In 1962, when Joe Peppone was a rookie with the Yankees, he was generally conceded that if he failed to become the new Lou Gehrig, he would at least be the new Lou Gehrig. But now, eight years and only a few minor records later, he is in danger of being remembered less for his entries in the record book than in Jim Bouton's book. Peppone, according to "Ball Four," has two wigs, one of which fits under his batting helmet.

But Joe Peppone is a Chicago Cub now, under the influence of Leo Durocher ("He's my kind of guy. He breaks his players like men, not boys"). After a half-century with the Houston Astros, nearly a month of which he spent under suspension for leaving the club without permission, Peppone was placed, on waivers ("Everything has worked out just great. Going to a contender is the greatest thing of all. I only hope I can help them").

In the beginning, it was officially decided that Peppone was crazy, which made it easier to understand him. As a rookie, when Mickey Mantle ordered him to fetch a beer, Peppone told Mantle, "Go get it yourself." The Yankees clubhouse, tensed for the explosion, but Mantle merely laughed. Peppone was crazy. Yankees coaches, faced with a ballplayer who feigned heart attacks during calisthenics, who held long dialogues with fans during games and who happily showed off a bullet scar on his stomach from a high school gun accident, were relieved at the official decision. Peppone was crazy; he was a personality fighting himself.

Peppone, no fool, quickly realized that people were comfortable and sympathetic with this image, and he stole it. He offered a handy case history ("I like to be noticed. I want to be colorful. My father died when he was 39, he was always the center of attention. He wanted to make people laugh. I inherited that. Everybody liked my father, and I wanted it, too"). Peppone, who owned a delicatessen in the Bronx, and Roger Maris and Cleve Boyer and other Yankees of the "Then" generation. Once, during spring training, he took a long dialogue with fans at his mouth and stuck it on Tom Tresh's helmet. "Hey, Mickey, look, look at that," he yelled as Tresh, unaware, waited to bat in the cage. Mantle finally turned, laughed and asked, "Who did that?" Peppone grinned. "I did it."

He showed the gum to Tresh, who smiled, and to a few others, but the amusement died quickly. "Hey, Mickey, look at this," yelled Peppone again, and when he had regained the team's attention he carefully twisted off the wad of gum from Tresh's helmet and popped it back into his mouth.

There is a warning theory that Peppone is precisely the chemical ingredient that the Cubs need to bolt up into first place, and stay there. Peppone, in his search for someone to care enough to force him to his potential, will find a Durocher seeking one more human challenge to prove himself as a manager of men.

Tuesday's Game

Mets 4, Cubs 0

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—Nolan Ryan fired a three-hitter and struck out 13 for his first victory since June 24 as New York downed Chicago, 4-0.

The Mets' Dave Marshall drove in three runs with a pair of doubles off Chicago rookie Joe Decker.

Football Exhibition Schedule Is Set for Saturday Kickoff

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP)—With the strike settled and the players reporting to training camps yesterday, the National Football League will open its preseason exhibition schedule on Saturday. Only one change was made in the 10-game program.

The game between the Cleveland Browns and the Los Angeles Rams, originally scheduled for Friday



SURPRISE KICK—Soccer star Moore answers questions in London about new turn in theft case.

England's Moore May Face Trial in Alleged Jewel Theft

BOGOTA, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Superior Court Justice Jorge Cardenas-Ramirez was today given five days to study and deliver an opinion on the district attorney's request to reopen the Bobby Moore case and order his arrest under formal indictment of theft charges.

District Attorney Rafael Campo Restrepo yesterday requested the revocation of a municipal judge's order that conditionally released the English World Cup soccer team captain May 23.

Campo-Restrepo claimed he had found enough evidence to warrant the arrest and prosecution of Moore on charges of theft in the alleged disappearance of a 26,000-peso (\$1,500) emerald bracelet from a local jewelry shop. The incident

occurred while the English team was here for a practice match prior to the World Cup championship in Mexico.

Justice Cardenas-Ramirez must deliver his opinion on the district attorney's request on or before Aug. 13, when the five-day term expires. Holidays and Sundays are not counted. This opinion will then have to be considered by the whole 31-member court, and the final decision might take as much as four months.

Moore, who returned last weekend from vacation in Spain, was clearly shaken when he learned today that the theft charge may be reopened against him. He said, "This could mean trouble."

"But I don't know much about what is happening at the moment. I am surprised this business has blown up again. I thought it all would have died down."

"It is all very upsetting to have all this business raked up again so near the start of a new season," he said.

Moore plays for West Ham United in the English first division, which starts its season in two weeks.

A Colombian embassy spokesman in London said: "We have not received any official statement yet. All we know is what has been published in the press. There have been no instructions from our government."

Although most details of the case remain secret under Colombian law, United Press International learned that the district attorney also endorsed Judge Pedro Dorado's demand that Bobby Moore be called to testify in the case.

Charlton was with Moore and another unidentified member of the English team at the jewelry shop, when the alleged theft was said to have taken place. Both Moore and Charlton were identified by Clara Padilla, 26, an assistant at the shop.

Street vendor Alvaro Suarez said he saw Moore "make a strange movement placing something in his pocket" at the moment. Miss Padilla claims the bracelet disappeared from the exhibit window.

Heath Is Winner Of Sailboat Race

COWES, England, Aug. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Heath won his first trophy yesterday in the annual Cowes Week sailing races when he skippered his yacht, Morning Cloud, to victory in the Muriel Grettton Cup.

Heath recorded a time of two hours ten minutes 51 seconds, more than three minutes ahead of the second-place craft.

It was a disappointing day for royal yachtman, Prince Philip, Queen Elizabeth II's husband, who was at the helm of a friend's boat in another race but failed to finish. Prince Charles finished 12th out of 21 starters in the Flying Fifteen class.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE (First Game)	
Atlanta	211 078 008-3 11 2
Houston	000 000 000-7 12 4
Los Angeles	000 000 000-2 4 1
San Diego	000 000 000-2 4 1
St. Louis	000 000 000-2 4 1
Washington	000 000 000-2 4 1
Second Game	
Atlanta	000 000 000-2 4 1
Houston	000 000 000-2 4 1
Los Angeles	000 000 000-2 4 1
San Diego	000 000 000-2 4 1
St. Louis	000 000 000-2 4 1
Washington	000 000 000-2 4 1

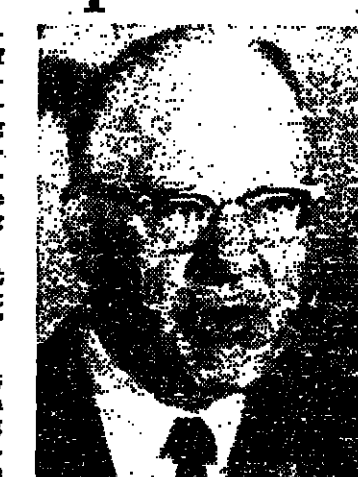
Brundage Raps U.S. Sports Status

DENVER, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, said yesterday U.S. cities were handicapped in getting Olympic Games because the nation's sports appear so commercialized that it seems "we can't even play without being paid."

"I am ashamed to say that the Olympic philosophy is not well understood in the U.S.," Brundage said.

"We like to think of ourselves as the greatest sports nation in the world. We are anything but, and it's a national tragedy. We have turned sports over to the professionals, and this is wrong."

The 85-year-old Chicago businessman admitted he was surprised last May in Amsterdam when the Olympic Committee awarded the 1976 Winter Olympic Games to Denver.



Avery Brundage

aid the United States has few friends.

"Moreover, the deluge of unfavorable publicity on racial and student disorders in this country in recent years has left a very bad impression internationally," he said. "Los Angeles (which sought the Summer Olympic Games) discovered this at Amsterdam."

Brundage speaking to the Mile High Club here, said the rest of the world simply cannot understand a system "where colleges are operating as farm teams for professional sports... where huge amounts of money are pumped into programs for a few elite athletes, rather than into broad-based efforts to provide physical education to the many."

"We in this country have missed the boat," he said. "We have turned out generations of young students exposed to this distortion of values in our colleges and brought up with the idea of what's in it for me."

Brundage said he had tried unsuccessfully for the past 50 years to get Americans to understand Olympic ideals.

"I regret that much of the control of sports in the U.S. remains at a substandard level," he said.

"In other nations, the control of amateur sports is in the hands of amateur sportsmen, and they include the very top and best qualified people. Olympic ideals are honored and cherished and taught in school."

The IOC president also said he is hopeful the World Ski Federation would take steps to "clean up the commercialism in alpine skiing" so that the event can remain in the Olympic program for 1976 along with ice hockey, which has also come under fire for "professionalism."

Asked if the policy of Eastern bloc nations in gathering athletes into their military forces and keeping teams together for year-round training was not a form of subsidization in violation of Olympic rules, Brundage said: "In the Eastern bloc everyone is subsidized by the government."

Indicating that he is not concerned over Soviet pronouncements that the IOC must be reorganized, Brundage said the IOC is "a completely independent body. It is completely free, independent and reports to nobody but itself. That is the reason for its success."

Brundage said in his opinion the best Olympic Games of modern times were held in Helsinki in 1952.

"There, a country which does not have the total population of Chicago produced an event which was done in mild, simple surroundings and in the true sporting spirit."

New Tie-Breaker Rule in U.S. Pro Tourney

Tennis Players Want to Kill 'Sudden-Death'

By Neil Amdur

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 4 (UPI)—"Sudden-death" landed in big-time tennis yesterday amid the same kind of organized protest cries that greeted another shot fired 20 miles up the road two centuries ago.

The first round in the \$50,000 United States Professional Championships had barely begun before Andre Gimeno and Charles Pasarell were locked at 6-6 in the opening set, and Cliff Drysdale and Zejko Franulovic were at 6-6 in the third set on a neighboring court.

Under normal tournament conditions, the two matches would have continued until one player won two consecutive games. But these are revolutionary times, and tennis has decided to experiment for good or bad, with a nine-point tie-breaker dubbed "sudden-death."

Pasarell took the tie-breaker with Gimeno, 5 points to 3, but won little else afterward as the halting, fifth-seeded Spaniard ran off 12 straight games from a 0-2 deficit in the second set and triumphed, 6-7, 6-2, 6-0.

"I don't know who invented the nine-point," the usually mild-mannered Gimeno said angrily at the Longwood Cricket Club, "but he is not very smart. It is a pain in the very know what."

Gimeno said players were preparing a letter of protest to tournament officials of the \$160,000 United States Open championships, scheduled Sept. 2 through 13 at the West Side Tennis Club in Forest Hills, Queens. The letter, Gimeno said, will urge that officials drop the nine-point tie-breaker, which players feel gives the server an "unfair advantage" at 4-all, and adopt another method of solving deuce sets.

"What if the officials at Forest Hills decide to stay with the 9-point," someone asked Gimeno. "We'll see," said the Spanish pro, who lost the tie-breaker and the first two points on his serve in the

tie-breaker and never recovered during the eight-point playoff. There are a lot of players who don't like it."

One player is Franulovic, the long-haired Yugoslav, who lost, 6-2, 5-7, 7-6, to Drysdale and said he would probably skip Forest Hills.

Drysdale, who served the last 3 points of the match, was delighted with the tie-breaker, "and not," he said, "just because I won."

"I don't think tennis should be a matter of endurance," the South African pro said. "You tend to play more cautious during the tie-breaker, which is very often the wrong thing to do, but I think there's a tremendous amount of excitement in it."

All the players agreed that "sudden-death" would cause controversy.

"Maybe that'll be good for the game," one pro said, "but it will be hell on us."

Spain Wins 4-1.

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Aug. 4 (AP)—Zuma, Koch of Brazil won a technical victory yesterday over Spain's No. 1 tennis star, Manuel Santana, and salvaged Brazil's only victory in the Davis Cup quarter-finals eliminations.

With Koch ahead, 7-5, 10-8, 4-6, it became too dark to continue play and Santana conceded. The Spanish team had planned to leave Brazil last night. Spain won, 4-1.

Chualvo to Be His First 'Name' Opponent

Foreman Ready to Chisel Canadian Rocky

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—With only 13 months as a professional behind him, George Foreman will oppose George Chualvo, the Canadian rocky, tonight at Madison Square Garden.

"Some people think it's going to be my toughest fight," Foreman was saying over a cup of hot tea with lemon the other day, "but I like to think that it's just another tough one. Chualvo has been pretty much on my list. I mean he's a contender, and I figured I'd have to fight him sooner or later."

Foreman scored Chualvo's last fight, a three-round knockout of one Charlie Reno in Seattle.

"He's a good fighter," Foreman said. "He seemed to be tough. That's the only time I ever saw him."

3 Fighters Go Route

Chualvo has never been knocked down, although Joe Frazier stopped him in four rounds in 1967 when a left hook temporarily blinded the Canadian's right eye. Foreman has knocked out 18 of 31 foes in his unbeaten record. Gregorio Peralta, Roberto Davila and Levi Forte were the three who lasted.

"Some guys you knock down, and some you don't," Foreman said, shrugging. "The whole thing is called winning."

Interest in how the raw but potentially championship-caliber rocky handles his first "name" opponent, has attracted such high-ranked heavyweights as Terry Quarry, Jimmy Ellis and Floyd Patterson.

Each will be as ring-side to assess Foreman's performance against Chualvo with the likelihood, should Foreman turn in a winning performance, that one of them may be his next opponent.

While the 1968 Olympic heavyweight champion has been winning, he also has been learning. Awkward at first, he has been sculptured by Dick Seidler, his trainer. His left jab now is being compared potentially to that of Joe Louis, whose jab perhaps was the most punishing of all.

"I had to learn the boxing game," Foreman said. "There's a lot to it that I wasn't hip



Foreman waves American flag after winning Olympic heavyweight crown.

to. How to use my left hand, how to set up a guy. Your left hand is the closest thing to the man, it should be your best hand."

"In the amateurs, there's only three rounds to work with. In the pros, you've got more time to do your things—to set up a guy, make openings. You train different for each guy, like with Peralta, I had to be the aggressor."

St. Knockouts for Chualvo.

The 33-year-old Chualvo has had 76 bouts, winning 50 with 31 knockouts, against 15 losses and two draws. But of Foreman's foes, Peralta, the sick St. Louis American, was the most experienced. The experienced Argentine had 30 bouts before losing a unanimous decision at the Garden five months ago.

"I don't think of Peralta as my toughest fight up to now," the 21-year-old Foreman said in his calm manner. "He was tough, they're all tough, but no one stands out in my mind yet."

But even if Foreman becomes the world heavyweight champion someday, the memory of him that will stand out in most people's eyes is of him warring a little American flag after winning the Olympic gold medal in the Mexico City ring.

"That was my idea," he said. "I had the flag in my robe. It wasn't a protest, or an anti-protest. It didn't have nothing to do with nothing. I was just happy to win."

Flag Is Lost in Astrodome.

He kept that flag. But several weeks later, he was attending a political rally for Robert Kennedy, for whom he was campaigning, at the Astrodome in Houston. The hometown in the confusion of the crowd, the flag disappeared.

"There were a lot of girls jumping around and I lost it," he said. "I wish I had it."

Instead, he has a reputation as the most promising young heavyweight in boxing. At six feet four and 230 pounds, he has the size. He also has the punch, which he first discovered in a dispute over tennis shoes he a Job Corps center in Pleasanton, Calif., about five years ago.

"I'd lost this pair of tennis shoes," he recalled, smiling, "but I finally found 'em. Another guy had 'em on."

When the other youngster denied that he had stolen them, Foreman threw a left hook that sprawled him on the floor.

"He took the shoes off, and that ended it," he said, smiling. "After that, the guys called me 'The Bruiser.'"

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